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3. New Korea, published by Librarie "Min Chu", 18 Tung-Ren Road, Canton, March 1950. An 82-page propaganda booklet, consisting chiefly of photographs, glamorizing the North Korean Government and violently attacking South Korea. The text is in English and Chinese.

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NEW KOREA

Approved For Release 2002/07/24 : CIA-RDP86-00625R000200060001-2



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General Kim Il-sung, Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

朝鮮民主主義人民共和國首相金日成將軍



Korea—north of the 38 Parallel—the people have shaken off the shackles which used to hamper their progress toward security and prosperity. In contrast to the imperialistic policy pursued by the United States in South Korea, the Soviet occupation of North Korea was not only benevolent but was the most helpful factor in enabling the Koreans to stand up and to get what they really needed. The Soviet occupation of

FOREWORD

Korea is often called “the Balkans of the Orient” in view of her geographical position which is sandwiched between the great powers. In the past, the international powers which surrounded her brought about the most unhappy and miserable conditions to the people of the peninsula. However, it is entirely unjust if such results are attributed to the Korea’s geographical position. It was not Korea which wanted to get involved in the power politics. It was solely on account of the manipulation of the international powers which determined the fate of Korea. If Korea was to be blamed for any thing, it was the inability of her former rulers who could not cope with the ever-changing international situation that affected Korea and her people.

After the Japanese surrender, Korea is liberated if not completely. Her people are awakened politically. At least in the northern half of the people’s Democratic Republic of

North Korea and the establishment of the People’s Democratic Republic are regarded by the Koreans as being the milestones of their national destiny. The Soviet occupation was meant the complete collapse of the Japanese rule in Korea and the pavement of the way toward a free life for the Korean people. The People’s Republic was not set up on an insecure ground. It is laid down on a solid foundation which had been duly prepared since the liberation. The Soviet troops were withdrawn in conformity with the wishes of the Koreans who felt strong enough to defend themselves against aggressors.

The once oppressed and exploited people are today freed from all shackles. They have now land to till and factories for work for their own benefit. Their improving living conditions have become convincing factors for their loyalty to their government and their leaders. A brief survey of the achievements of North Korea since the liberation would serve to illuminate how these have been done and what benefits are being received by the people as a result.

It is an indisputable fact that the present

progress being witnessed in North Korea was made possible only through the great leadership manifested by General Kim Il-sung, and also by the decent and wise policy of the Soviet Government pursued since the liberation. Upon occupation of the northern half of Korea, the Soviet authorities handed over immediately to the Korean people the railways, factories, mines which had been seized from the Japanese. During their three-year stay in Korea they accorded every assistance possible in the enforcement of various democratic reforms so eagerly awaited by the people. In addition, they helped them to start to rebuild their shattered economy and culture crippled by the long domination of the Japanese imperialists.

Thanks to the land reform, at present, the peasants have become owners of the land which are being tilled by them. The nationalization of essential industries has enabled the workers to work for their own benefit as well as for the State. The enforcement of the agricultural taxation in kind and of the labour law including an eight-hour working system and a social security system have insured a rapid improvement of the livelihood both of the peasants and workers.

It is noteworthy that more than one thousand essential factories and plants have so far recovered, of which two hundred are equipped with the most up-to-date machines. Besides the recovery, one of the most significant facts which proves that North Korea is progressing rapidly in industrialization is the establishment of new factories non-existent in the past. Among other things, the Pyengyang Machine Tool Manufacturing Factory, the

Pyengyang Textile Mill, and the Nampo Plate Glass Manufacturing Factory are worthy of mentioning.

North Korea used to be known as an area which always suffered from food shortage. However, following the land reform, it has been successfully transformed into an area capable of producing foodstuffs sufficient to meet the demand of its inhabitants. Already in 1948 North Korea surpassed the output by 104 per cent over that in 1939 which was the maximum output ever recorded under the Japanese rule. As a result, all the commodity



General Kim Il-sung with school children.
金日成將軍與人民學校兒童

prices have fallen considerably in proportion to the increase of the outputs of agriculture and industry.

Today, under the new Two-Year People's Economic Plan, the people in North Korea are devoted not only to the work for the northern half of the Republic, but also to the preparation of the eventual unification of the country to feed and clothe the southern compatriots, and to recover the factories in South Korea which are collapsing rapidly due to the destructive policy pursued by the American imperialists

and by the national traitors. The extensive plan is carried out not only by the peasants and workers alone but by the entire people including intellectuals and private industrialists and businessmen who are allowed to engage in their field of activity with maximum aid granted by the government.

In cultural life the days are gone when an artist or a writer starved to death before he could attain his material success. An extensive freedom is given to the cultural workers for their contribution to the cultural development of the people. They no longer crawl helplessly in a slum, gnawing their talent for no purpose till they disappear ignominiously. They have now become active workers of the society for the cultural life of the masses. The illiteracy which used to compel the people remain always in spiritual darkness has all but been wiped out. At present, almost everybody in North Korea knows how to read and write. Hundreds of thousands of the sons and daughters of the toiling people are receiving today middle

and higher education at various institutions.

In short, within four years' time since the liberation North Korea has been transformed into a world of light from darkness. Today it is a land of peace and democracy in a strong

contrast to the situation in South Korea where the people are starving and halfnaked, where the people are compelled to rise and fight against the new tyranny in order to be re-liberated from their new masters.

The illustrations presented in this modest pictorial would form a vivid picture reminding what a free people could do once they are really freed to devote their energy and patriotism to their now welfare and

to the interests of their own country. Any sympathy or interest shown by the reader in connection with this pictorial will, therefore, serve the original purpose of its publication-introducing New Korea to the common people of the world.

The Editor.



The emblem of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

朝鮮民主主義人民共和國國徽





The National Flag flirting in front of the People's Supreme
Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

飄揚在最高人民會議大廈前的朝鮮民主主義人民共和國國旗

조선민주주의인민공화국통일중앙위원회



The Presidium of the People's Supreme Council.

Premier Kim Il-sung reporting before the Supreme Council on the results achieved by the People's Republic.
金日成將軍在人民會議席上作總結報告





一九四八年八月二十五日，朝鮮民族獨立運動史上展開了最光榮的一頁；朝鮮最高人民會議勝利地產生了。在這一天，全朝鮮的人民絕對多數的參加了這一次總選，在南朝鮮（用地下投票方式）有百分之七十七·五二的選民參加了投票，在北朝鮮有百分之九十九·九七的選民參加了投票。

朝鮮最高人民會議的成立，宣佈了朝鮮民主主義人民共和國的誕生，通過了共和國的憲法，樹立了共和國的中央政府。

金日成將軍獲得了全朝鮮人民一致的支持，被選為共和國的內閣首相。

- （一）人民共和國中央政府內閣成員
- （二）總選投票場的選民行列
- （三）農民慶祝總選成功
- （四）人民團體慶祝總選成功
- （五）老人參加臨時地方人民委員會投票
- （六）裝飾着彩燈的電車在平壤市街上遊行慶祝總選成功



A NEW PAGE *in* THE HISTORY OF KOREA



he most brilliant page in the history of the Korean independence movement was turned over on Aug. 25, 1948. On this day the People's Supreme Council was born. The majority of the population of the entire Korea had participated in the general election. In South Korea 77.52 of the population had cast votes through underground method while in North Korea 99.97 of the population had voted.

The inauguration of the people's Supreme Council announced the birth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed the Constitution of the Republic, and established the Central Government of the Republic. General Kim Il-sung was elected as the Premier of the Republic, enjoying an unanimous support of the entire Korean people.

最高人民會議的主席團

General Kim Il-sung is being elected unanimously as the Premier of the People's Republic. (Second from the right)
 人民會議全體一致選舉金日成將軍爲人民共和國首相（前排右起第二人）



新頁的歷史朝鮮民族



(1) The Ministers of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic.

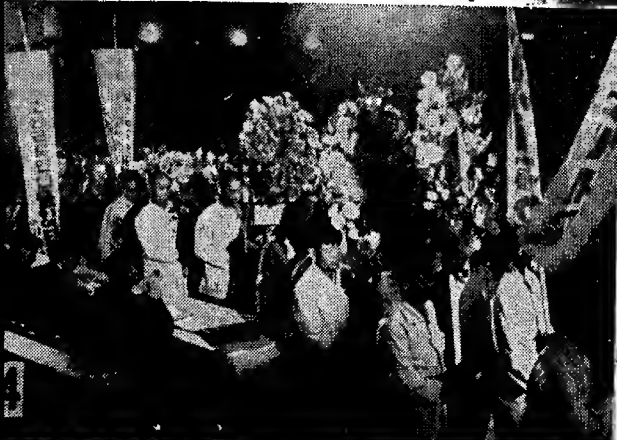
(2) A queue at the election booth.

(3) Farmers are celebrating the general election.

(4) A celebration by the representatives of people's organizations.

(5) An oldman is casting a vote for the election of the Provisional People's Committee.

(6) A Flower-decorated street-car is on parade in Pyeng-yang City for the celebration of the general election.



The Achievements

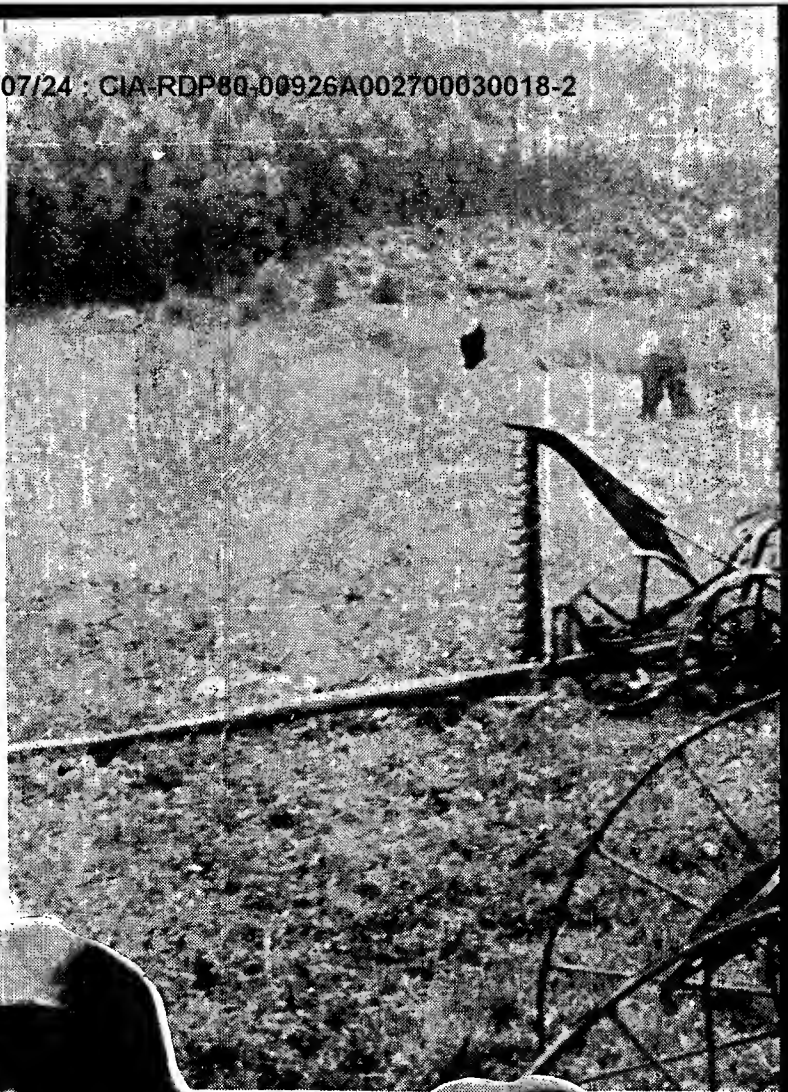
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Land Reform



he land reform is considered to be the most important one among the achievements gained through various democratic measures undertaken by the People's Republic, as the peasants occupy over 80% of the entire population of Korea. Since the promulgation of the Land Reform Law in March 1946 by the Provisional People's Committee under the leadership of General Kim Il-sung, the first step taken was to make 720,000 households of tenants have 791,390 hectares of land. Thus the farmers became owners of their land and the deep-rooted feudal relationship of the village life was completely eliminated.

As a result, the living standard of the peasants has been much raised. The peasants who used to be constantly harassed by hunger are now not only sufficiently fed but also have surplus food. Further, the villages are enjoying a civilized and cultured life. A large scale construction works of residences are underway for them. Electric lamps, and stoves, sewing machines, radios are no more curious things for their daily life. 1,300 clubs, 7,300 libraries, 6,000 cultural organizations, 7,300 athletic groups and 9,300 organizations for various cultural and recreational activities (March 1949.) have been set up in the rural area. Before the Liberation only 644,000 children from the peasant families studied at school. In 1948 1,317,000 children from villages have been receiving education at universities, colleges and other institutions.





(1) Most of the farms are being mechanized since the land reform.

(2) Peasants feel happy over their rich harvest.

(3) Peasants are busy with handling cereals while school kids are saying goodbye to their mother.

(一) 土地改革以後，大部份農村已實行機械化。
(二) 農人面對豐收的田野，喜形於色。
(三) 農人忙着收集谷物時，到學堂去的小寶竟向母親辭行。





(1) People are celebrating the promulgation of the Land Reform Law in 1946.

(2) A Parade for celebration.

(3) Peasants are paying taxes in kind.

(4) Inside of a peasant's house.

(5) Peasants are giving an enthusiastic welcome to the Land Reform Law.



- (一) 一九四六年土地法令公佈後，人民舉行慶祝遊行大會。
- (二) 慶祝遊行的熱烈場面。
- (三) 農民們繳納現物稅。
- (四) 一個農民的家庭，有縫衣機，書桌，父親在對家人朗誦着報紙。
- (五) 農民們狂烈歡迎土地法令。

土改的成就

土地改革是朝鮮實施民主改革的最要成就。在朝鮮全人口中農民的比數有百分之八十以上。一九四六年三月以日成將軍領導北朝鮮的臨時人民委員會宣佈了土地改革法令以後，第一步的工作就使北朝鮮的七十二萬餘戶的貧農得到了八九一、三九〇公畝的土地。農翻了身，農民成了土地的主人，根深



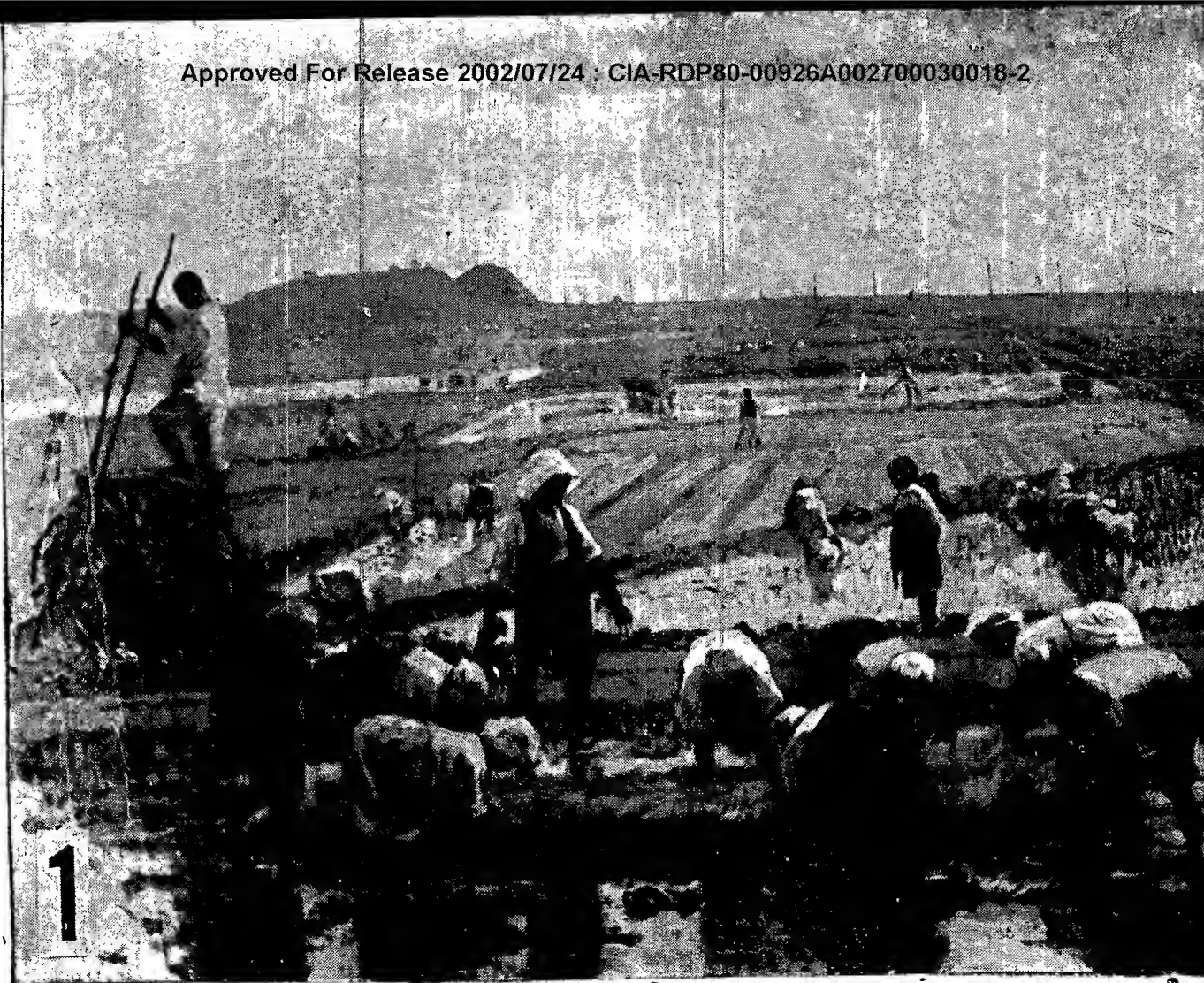
蒂固的農村封建關係一朝拔除了。

農民的生活因此大大地提高。從前吃不飽的，現在不止吃得飽，而且有餘糧了。

更重要的，農村已經接受了物質文明和文化的洗禮。新式的房子在大量的建築着，電燈、電爐及各種電器設備，縫衣機、無線電收音機已經不是農民日常生活的新奇東西。農村里已普遍設立了一千八百個俱樂部，七千三百個圖書館，六千個文化藝術團體，七千三百個體育團體和九千三百個各式各樣的文化娛樂團體。（一九四九年三月的統計）

在解放前農民的子弟祇有六十四萬四千餘人進學校，到一九四八年冬，在大學和專科學校及各級學校里來自農村的學生已增至一百三十一萬七千餘人。





(1) A field scene expressed by a painter's brush.

(3) Men, women and children are working together on a reclaimed land to increase their production.

(2) Toiling pays.

(4) The sowing.





(5) A golden field is diffusing fragrance of the ripening rice. It is time to harvest.

- (一) 一個畫家筆下的田野風景。
- (二) 辛勞有了代價。
- (三) 男女老幼合力開荒增產。
- (四) 農夫把種籽播下土裡。
- (五) 黃金色的田野飄着稻香是收割的時候了。



(一) 平原上的牧羊場。

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(三) 閑散在山野間的馬匹。

(四) 改良種的乳牛。

(1) Sheep are breeding on a plain.

(2) Pigs are fattening.

(3) Horses are idling.

(4) Hybrid cows,



展牧畜業」。他說：「欲擴充農產物播種必須發展牧畜業，必須設立飼料的源泉」又說，「對於食肉的個人要求，首先要積極增加豬的數目。」金將軍更鼓勵北朝鮮的農民完成這一個任務。「適當的運用先進科學，才能完成這個任務！」





4

The Development of Livestock Industry

During the war the Japanese imperialists took away a large number of livestock from Korea to Japan, depleting the industry to such an extent that every 35 households had only one head of bull or cow. General Kim Il-sung stressed that the second important task of developing rural economy consists of the development of the livestock industry. "In order to expand the agricultural production, we must develop the livestock industry and must set up sources of feed", he declared. "To meet the individual demand for meat consumption, we should, first of all, increase the number of pigs," he added. He encouraged the peasants to fulfill this task by utilizing properly the advanced science.

發展牧畜業

日本帝國主義者在戰爭期中從朝鮮不斷的掠奪了無數牲口，運回本國，造成了朝鮮畜力的銳減。到一九四六年統計，朝鮮的牲口幾乎瀕臨到匱乏的程度：每三十戶僅有二頭牛。

金日成將軍認為「發展農村經濟上第二個重要任務就是發



3

Marine Products



North Korea has superior harbours and fishing districts dotted along her picturesque coasts. Marine resources are rich and abundant. However, in the past the output of marine products were limited due to the fact that the industry was mostly in private hands. Only since 1946 the state began to organize and operate the industry gradually. In 1948 the state operated 4.2% and the marine cooperatives 19.7% of the industry respectively. According to the Two-Year People's Economic Plan, the capacity of the fishing industry is scheduled to be raised to 39.6% in 1949 and 65% in 1950 respectively.

朝鮮北半部有着優良的海灣，廣大的漁區，海產的資源是極其豐富的。但是由於一向海產的經營，大部份是落在私人手里，生產沒有得到盡量發展。直到一九四六年以後，國營的機構才漸漸的組織起來，到一九四八年，國營的已發展到百分之四·二，由水產合作社經營的也有百分之四·七。

根據人民經濟計劃水產工業於一九四九年度及一九五〇年度，將分別增加百分之三十九·六，及百分之六十五。

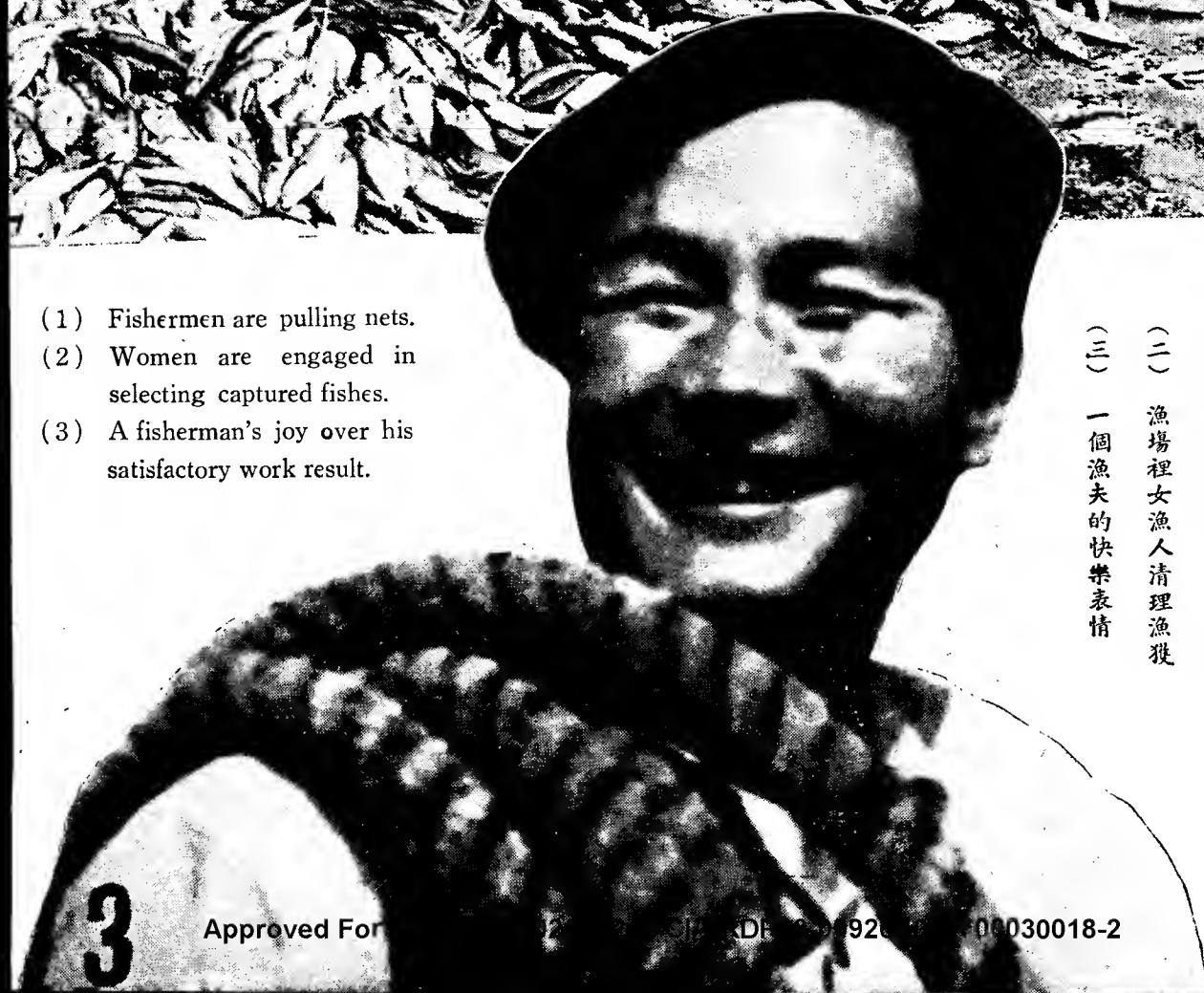
丰富的海產

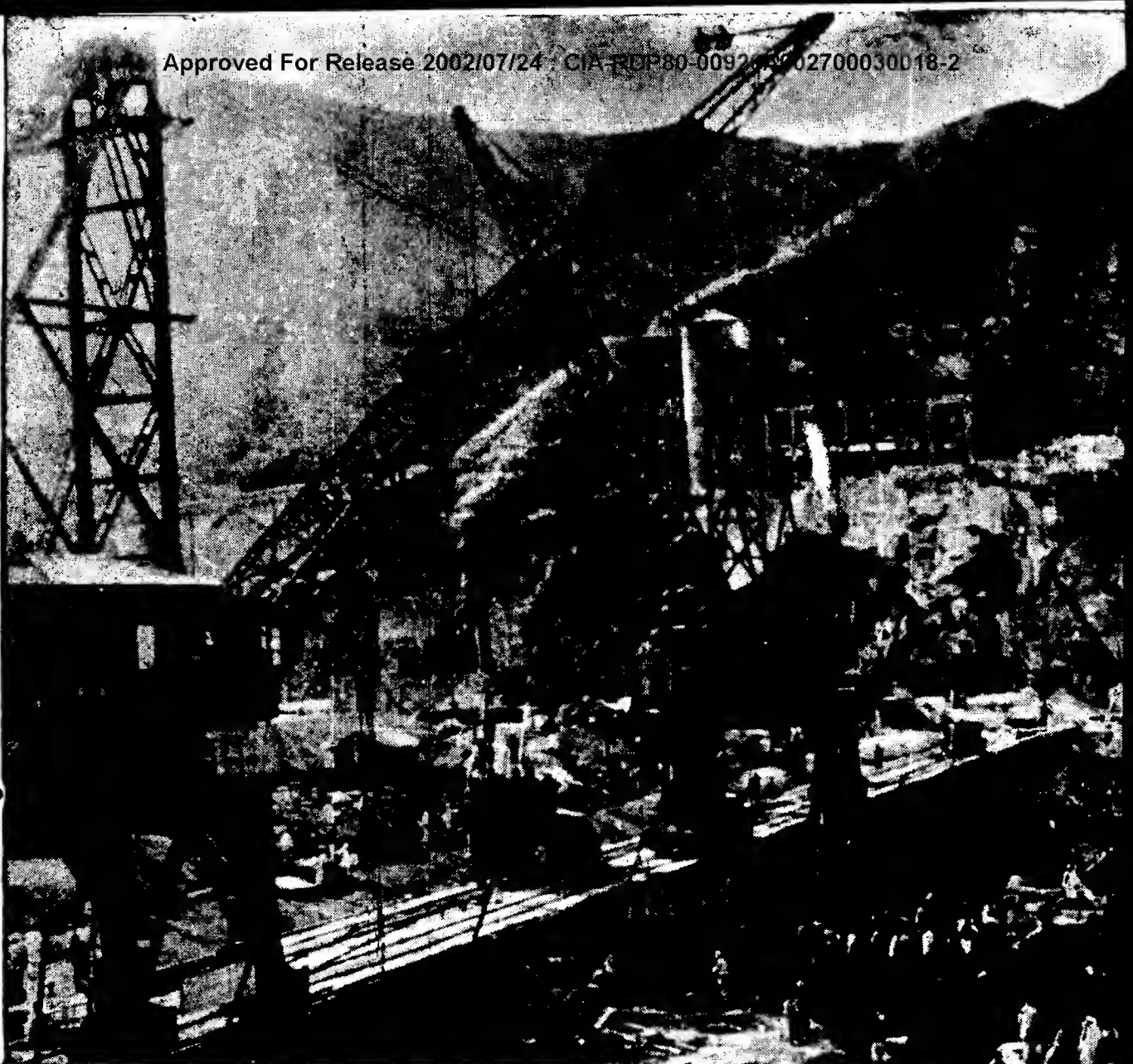




- (1) Fishermen are pulling nets.
- (2) Women are engaged in selecting captured fishes.
- (3) A fisherman's joy over his satisfactory work result.

- (一) 漁夫合力拉漁網
- (二) 漁場裡女漁人清理漁獲
- (三) 一個漁夫的快樂表情



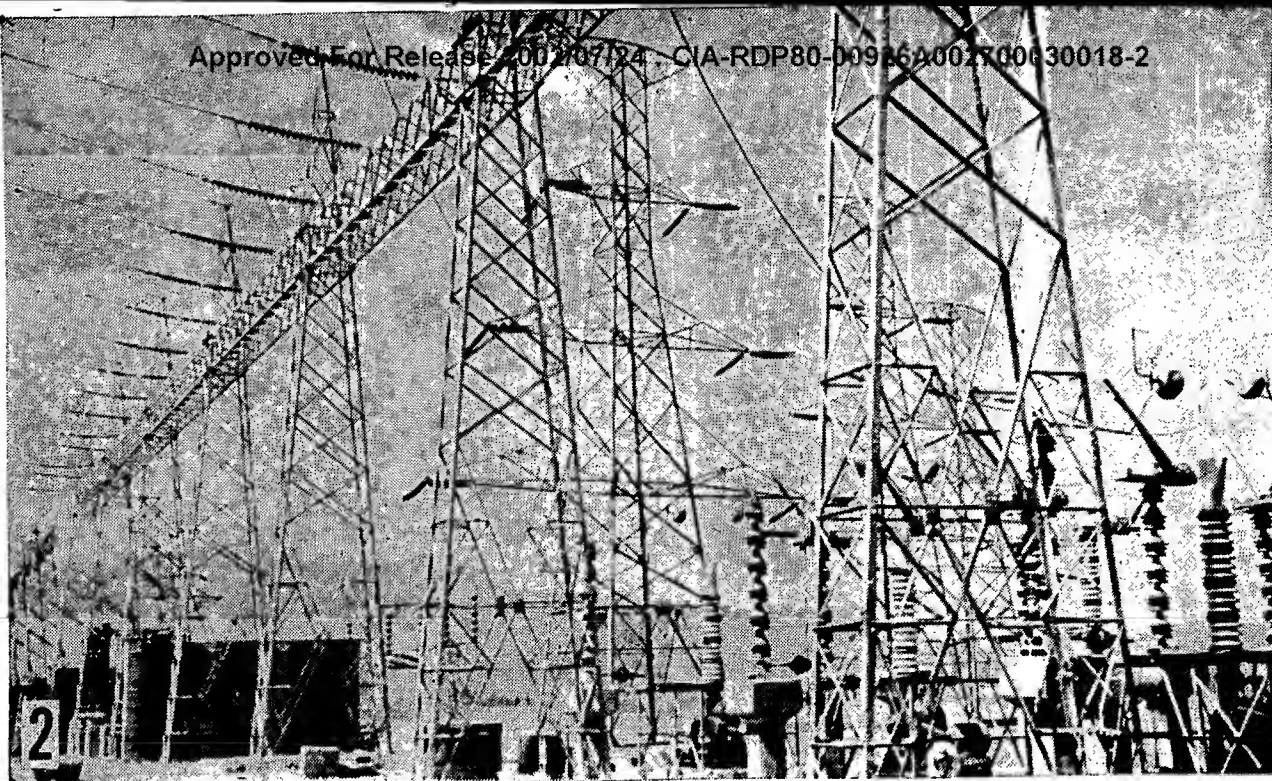


(1) The Hydro-Electric Power Generating Plant at Sofoong. Due to poor design and to the inferior quality of material used by the Japanese, a part of the construction showed symptoms of dilapidation. In order to recover the power supply to some of the plants in North Korea and also in order to prevent a flood during rainy season, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had ordered a complete reconstruction. Though the construction was gigantic, the Republic's labour and technicians successfully accomplished their task. The new construction surpasses the old one in scale and strength.

(2) The Electric Transformer Station at the Sofoong Hydro-Electric Power Generating Plant.

(3) Generators in the Sofoong Hydro-electric Power Generating Plant.

，。技。漲地主若日
更而術工水區義干帝
（俄且優程的人部時）
（二大比秀是危工民份代）
（一）原的銀險廠共已，
水水這來專巨，的和唐設鴨
豐豐是的家下原國出計綠
水水工建，令動，崩的江
力力程築有共把力為潰錯上
發發進得能和抽，丁的誤的
電電行更力國重更要跡與水
廠廠中合把的新為恢象偷豐
的的的理他勞的了復。工水
發變場，建動建預北朝減電
電電面更造人設防鮮料廠
機所。穩起民起雨若民，
固來和來期干主有因



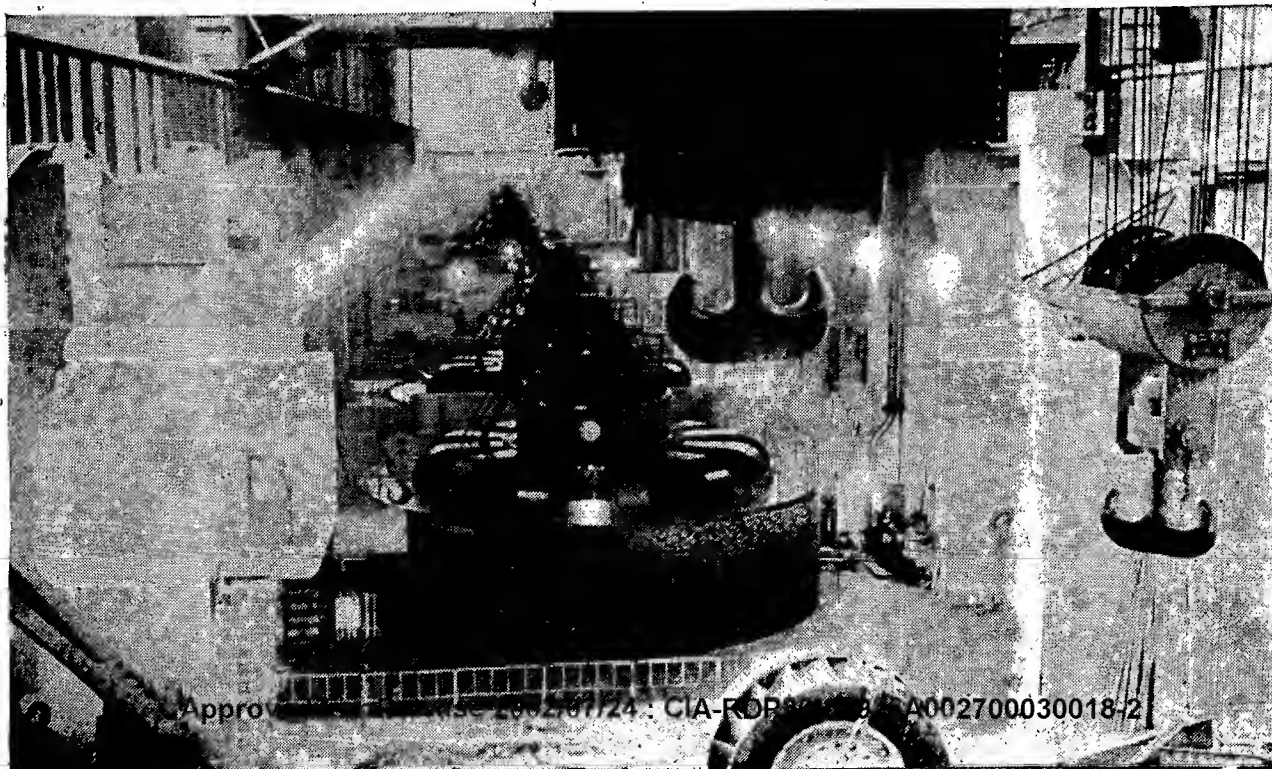
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



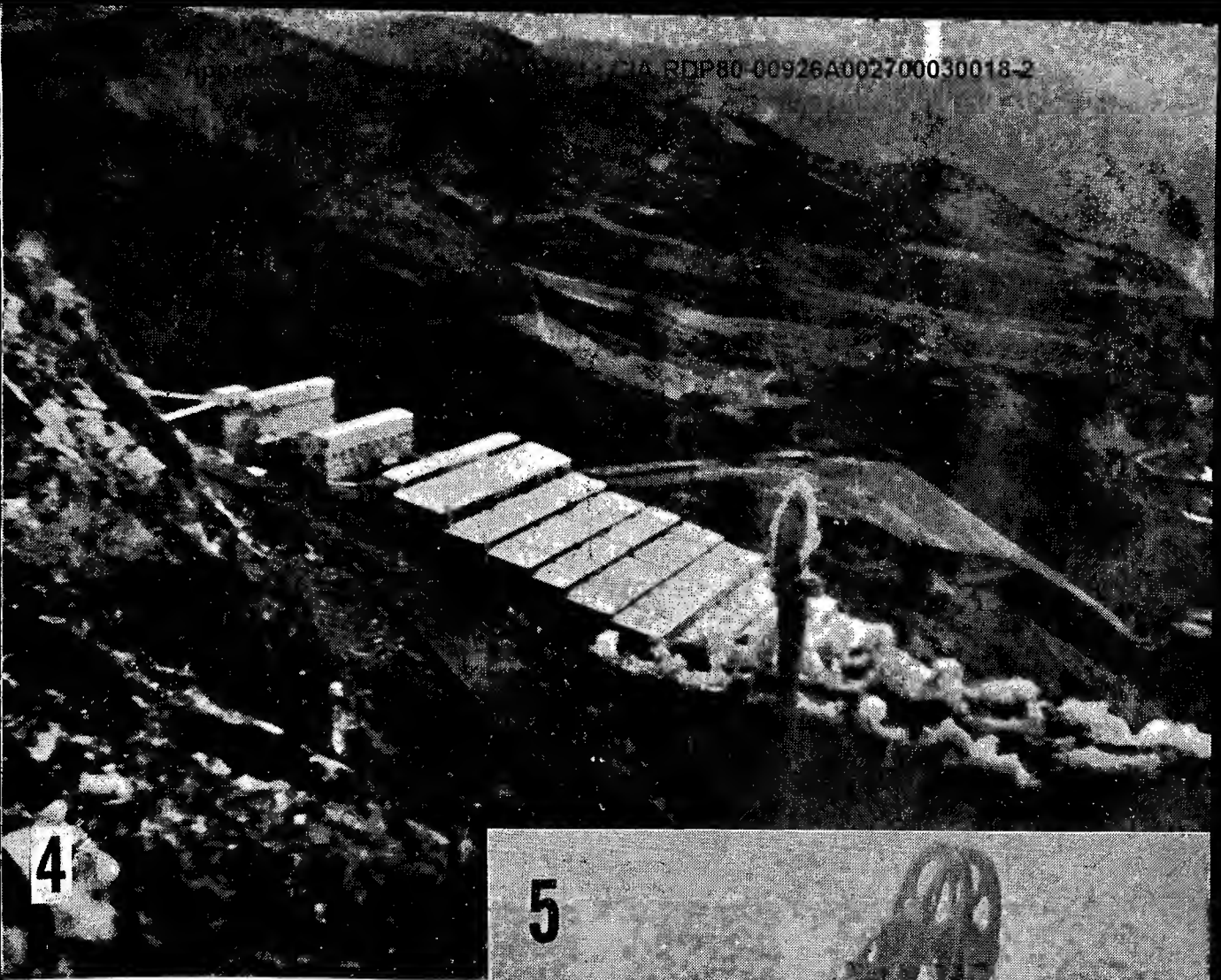
he industrial development is most essential for promoting the livelihood of the people. On Aug. 10, 1946, the Provisional People's Committee in North Korea promulgated The Law of Nationalization of Industries which subsequently nationalized all the major industries including communication, transportation, banking formerly belonged either to Japanese or to national traitors. This policy laid the foundation of the rapid development of the industries, enabling the maximum utilization of manpower of the people for their own benefit.

The industries in North Korea sustained heavy damages at the time of the Japanese surrender. 19 electric plants were destroyed; 64 coal and other mines were flooded while 178 mines were destroyed; 47 plants of diverse categories were either damaged or destroyed. Thus the industries of North Korea were completely paralysed. Following the nationalization of industries and the promulgation of the Labour Law, the workers responded spontaneously to the appeal of General Kim Il-sung, by devoting their efforts to the rapid recovery of the industry. Wheel after wheel began to turn; chimney after chimney started to puff smoke. Every field of industry not only recovered their former capacity but also surpassed the figures recorded before the Liberation.

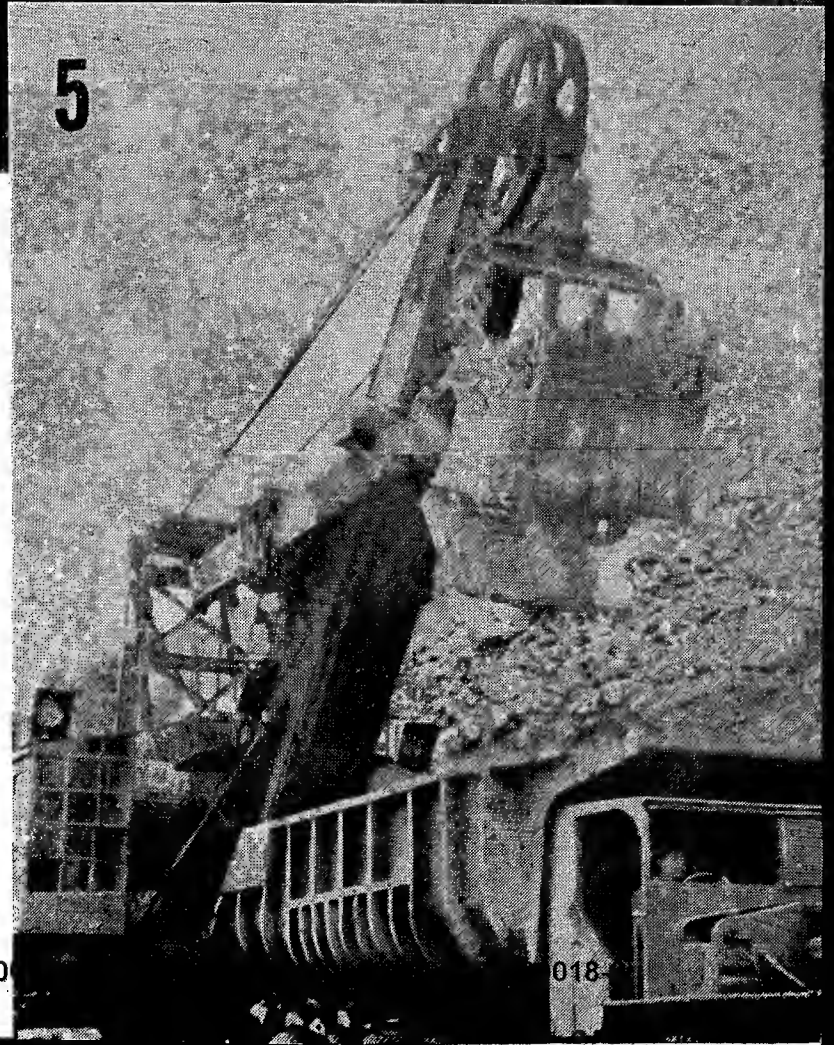
"The Two-Year People's Economic Plan" has been put into effect in the early 1949 which is scheduled to be completed at the end of 1950. In his new year address General Kim Il-sung appealed to the people for a triumphant accomplishment of this task. He said among other things, that the total output of the state-operated industries in 1950 should be raised two-fold over that in 1948; that the output of the metallurgical, machine and chemical industries should be greatly increased. In field of light industry, especially in fiber industry, 1,200,000 meters and 6,000,000 meters of silk clothing material are scheduled to be produced in 1949 and 1950 respectively. The output of artificial silk in 1950 is scheduled to be three-fold compared with that in 1948 while that of the cotton stuffs will be increased two fold.



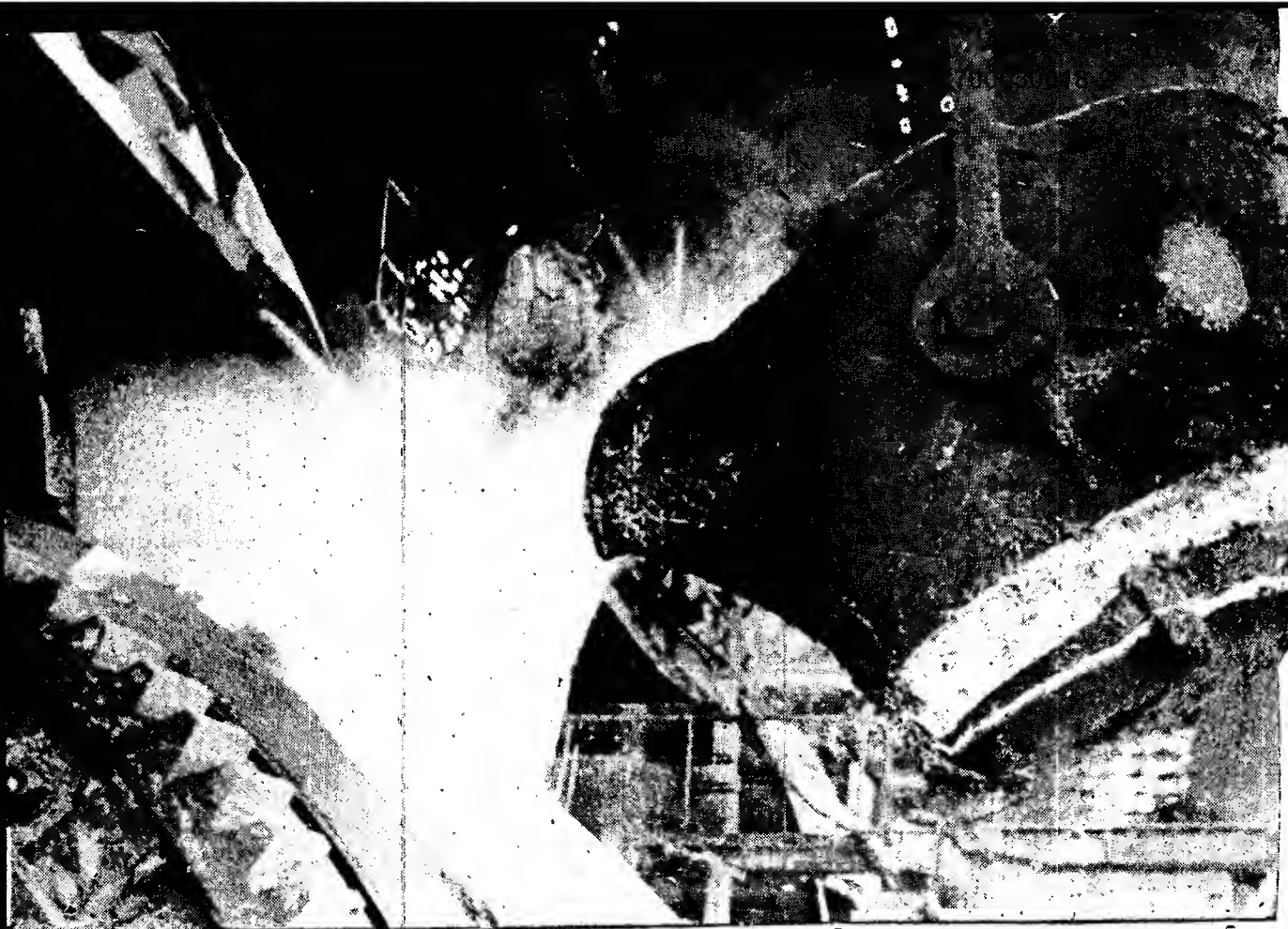




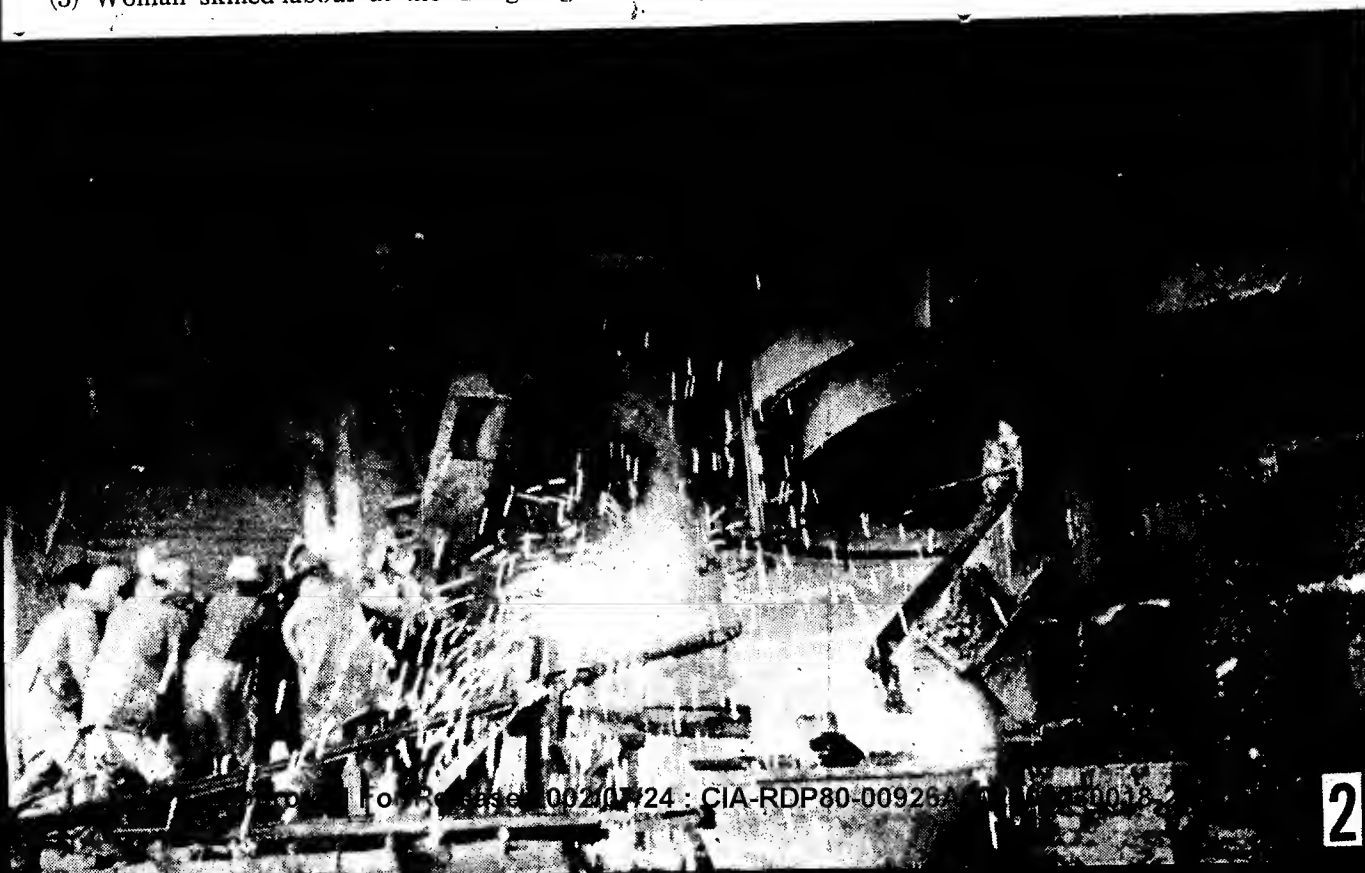
- (1) Labour hero Kim Won-gyung.
- (2) The mine workers.
- (3) In the mine pit.
- (4) Moosan Iron Mine.
- (5) An iron ore carrier.



一、勞動英雄——礦工金原慶
二、三個礦炭夫
三、在礦穴里
四、茂山鐵礦
五、礦石搬運車



- (1) A large furnace at Nampo Steel Plant.
- (2) A large furnace at Chungjin Steel Plant.
- (3) Woman skilled-labour at the Yongsung Machinery Plant.



飛躍發展的工業部門

爲了改善朝鮮全體人民的物質生活，必須實施發展民族產業政策。一九四六年八月十日北朝鮮臨時人民委員會頒佈了產業國有化法令，把一切過去屬於日帝的日本人的以及民族叛徒佔有的產業，運輸，通信及銀行收歸國家人民所有，使用全朝鮮人民的力量，完成朝鮮經濟發展的各項任務。

北朝鮮各部門產業在日帝投降時都曾遭到慘重的破壞。水雷廠被破壞了十九處，煤礦和礦山被放火淹沒了六十四處，另外一百七十八處被破壞的其餘工廠被破壞的也達四十七處。北朝鮮的工業完全陷入了癱瘓狀態。

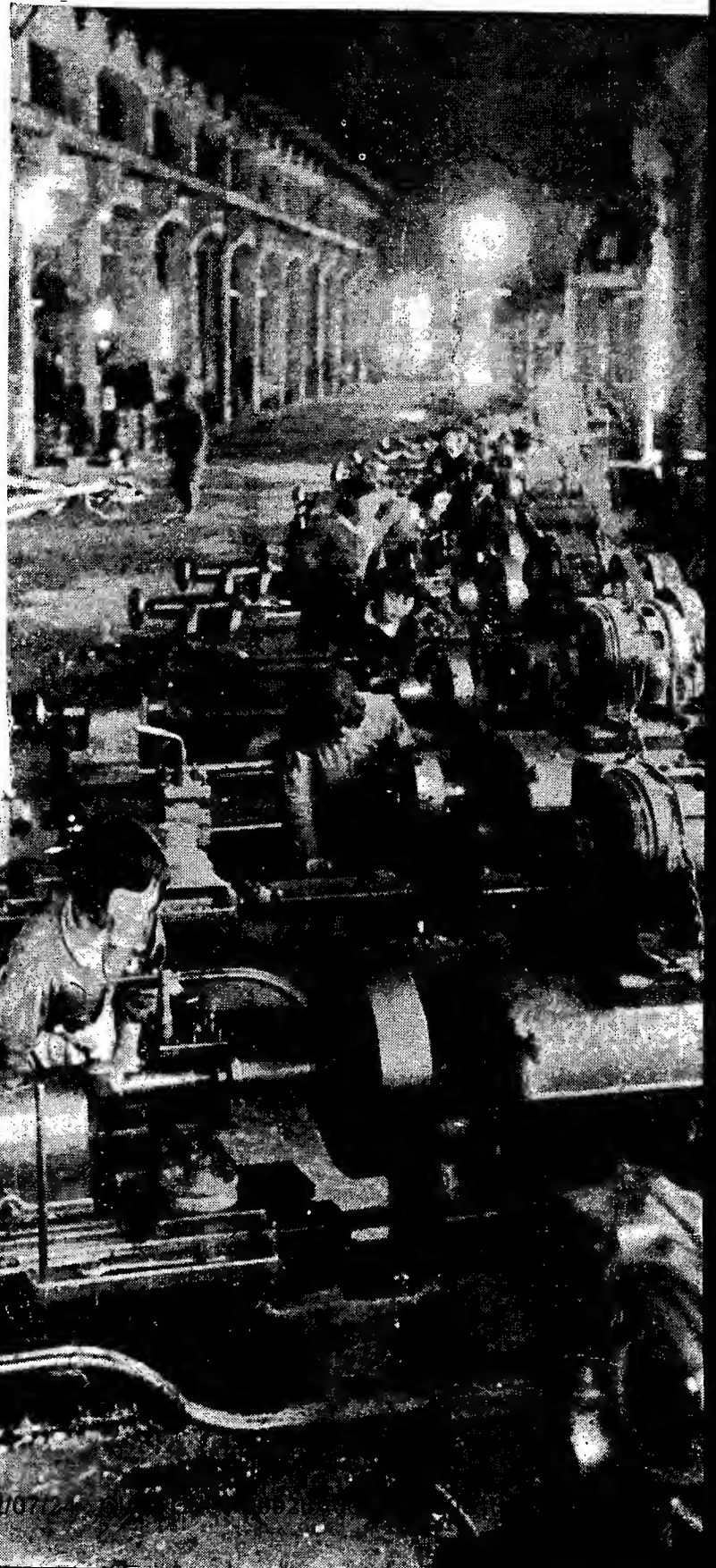
由於國有法令和勞動法令的頒佈，勞動階級在金日成將軍的號召之下，以無比的英勇很迅速的就把瘡痍滿目的產業注入了生機。一個一個齒輪轉動了，一座一座煙囪冒煙了。每一個產業部門的生產紀錄不祇恢復了，而且超出了解放前的數字。

一九四九年初「二年人民經濟計劃」開始實施。預期在一九五〇年底完成。金日成將軍在一九四九年元旦日致詞中號召人民勝利達

成這個任務。他說，一九五〇年國營產業總生產額應比一九四八年度實質提高二倍

以上，黑色金屬工業，機械工業，化學工業等重要產業的生產量將要大大的增高。

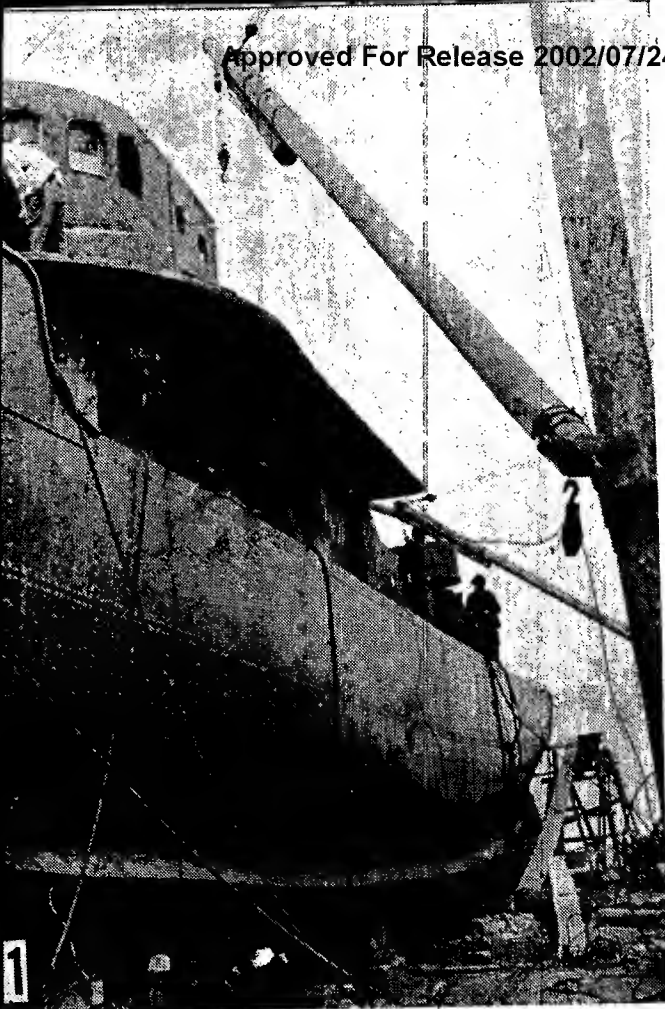
輕工業方面特別是纖維工業，絹織物一九四九年將生產一百二十萬米突，一九五〇



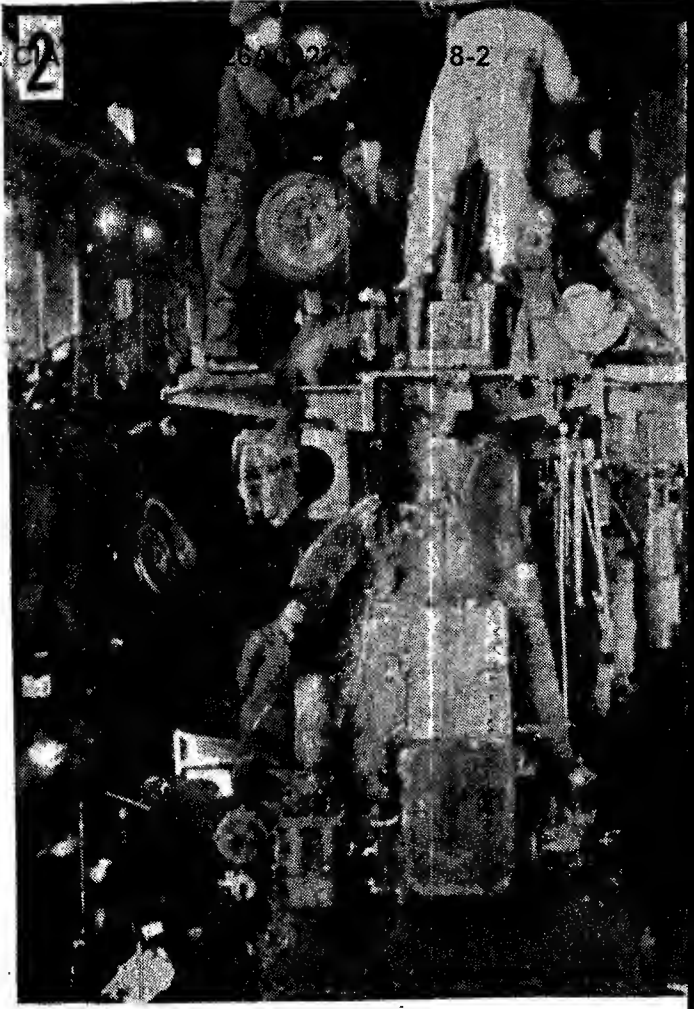
南浦鐵廠的大熔爐

清津製鋼廠的大熔爐

龍城機械製造廠的女技工

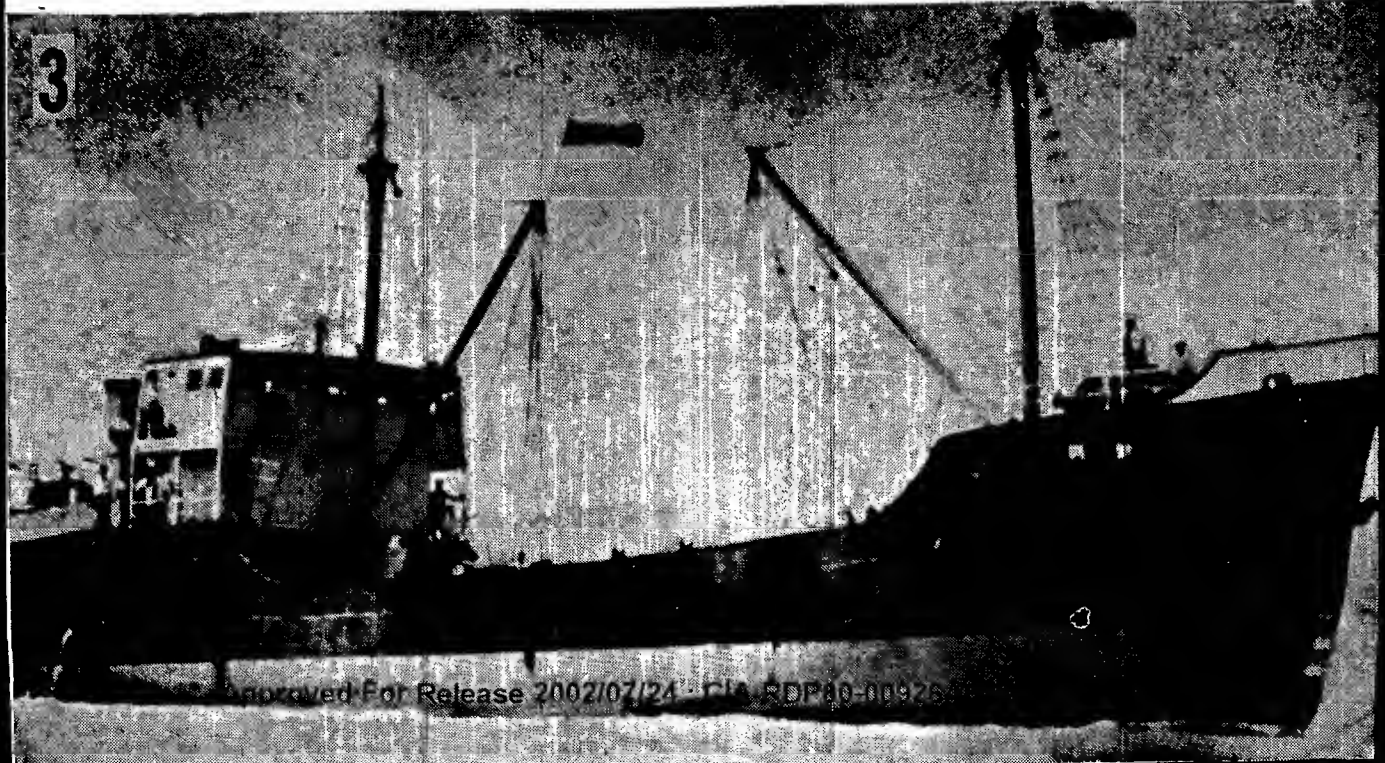


1



- (1) Ship-building industry is set up.
- (2) Workers are installing machines at a dockyard.
- (3) A steamship launched into water.

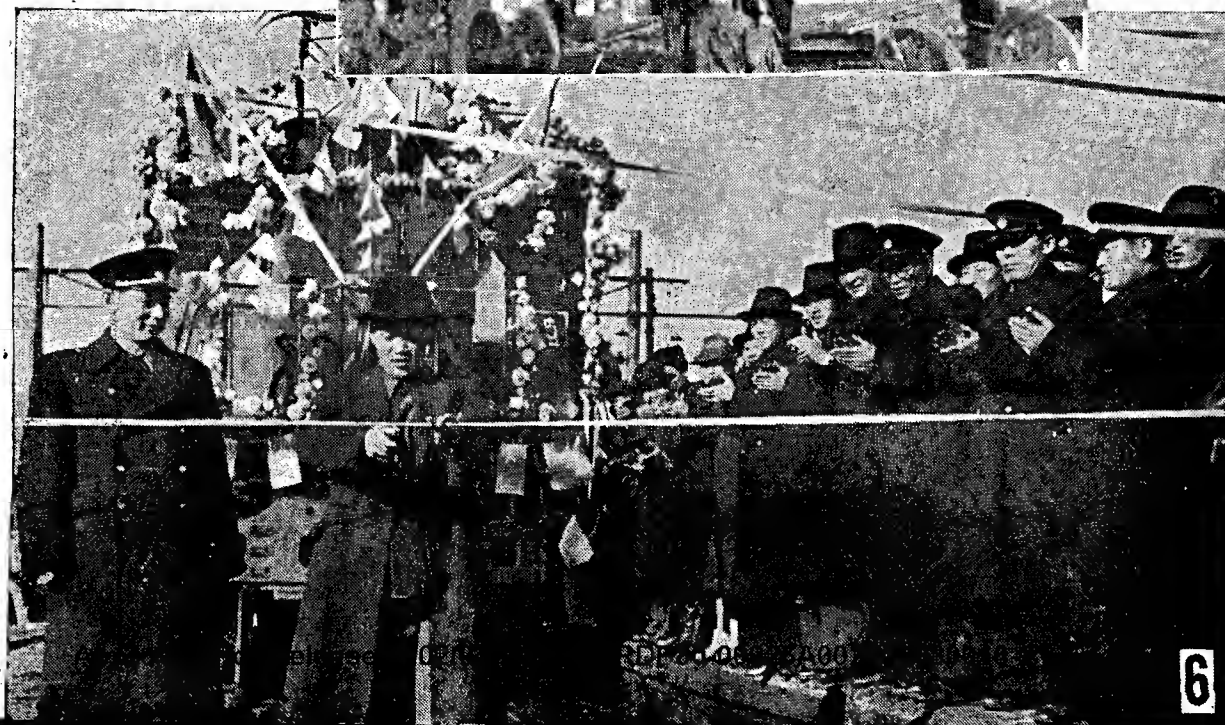
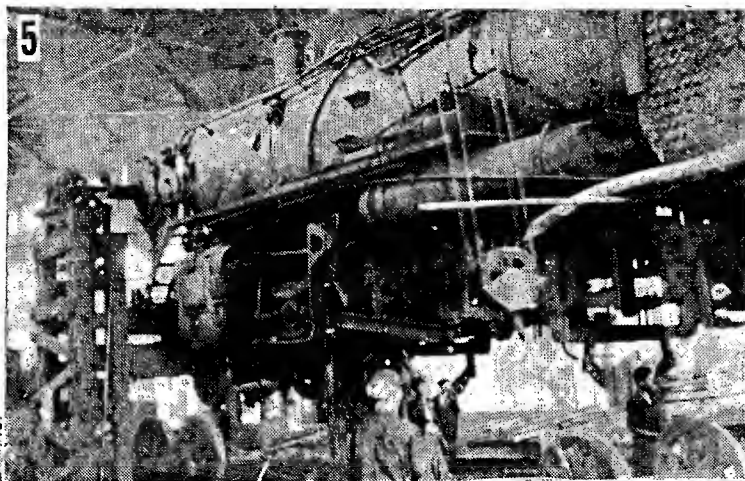
- (4) Locomotive manufacturing plant.
- (5) A locomotive about to be completed.
- (6) Ribbon-cutting ceremony for the first electric train



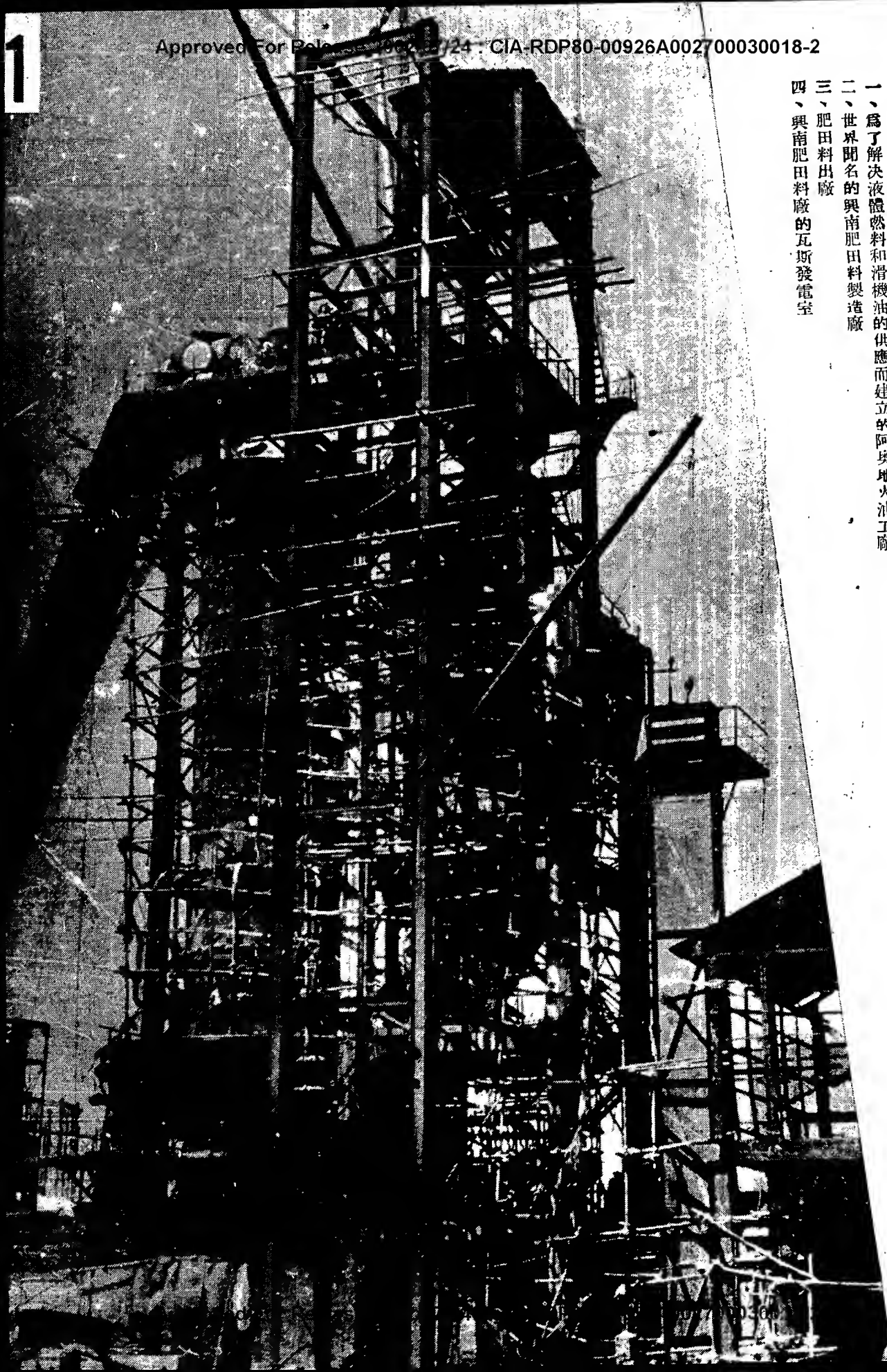
3



- 一、人民共和國造船業的建立
- 二、造船廠工人安裝輪船的機器
- 三、一艘建造完成下水的輪船
- 四、火車頭製造廠
- 五、一部快將完成的火車頭
- 六、第一部電氣火車通車時的剪彩典禮



- 一、爲了解決液體燃料和滑機油的供應而建立的阿奧地火油工廠
- 二、世界聞名的興南肥田料製造廠
- 三、肥田料出廠
- 四、興南肥田料廠的瓦斯發電室



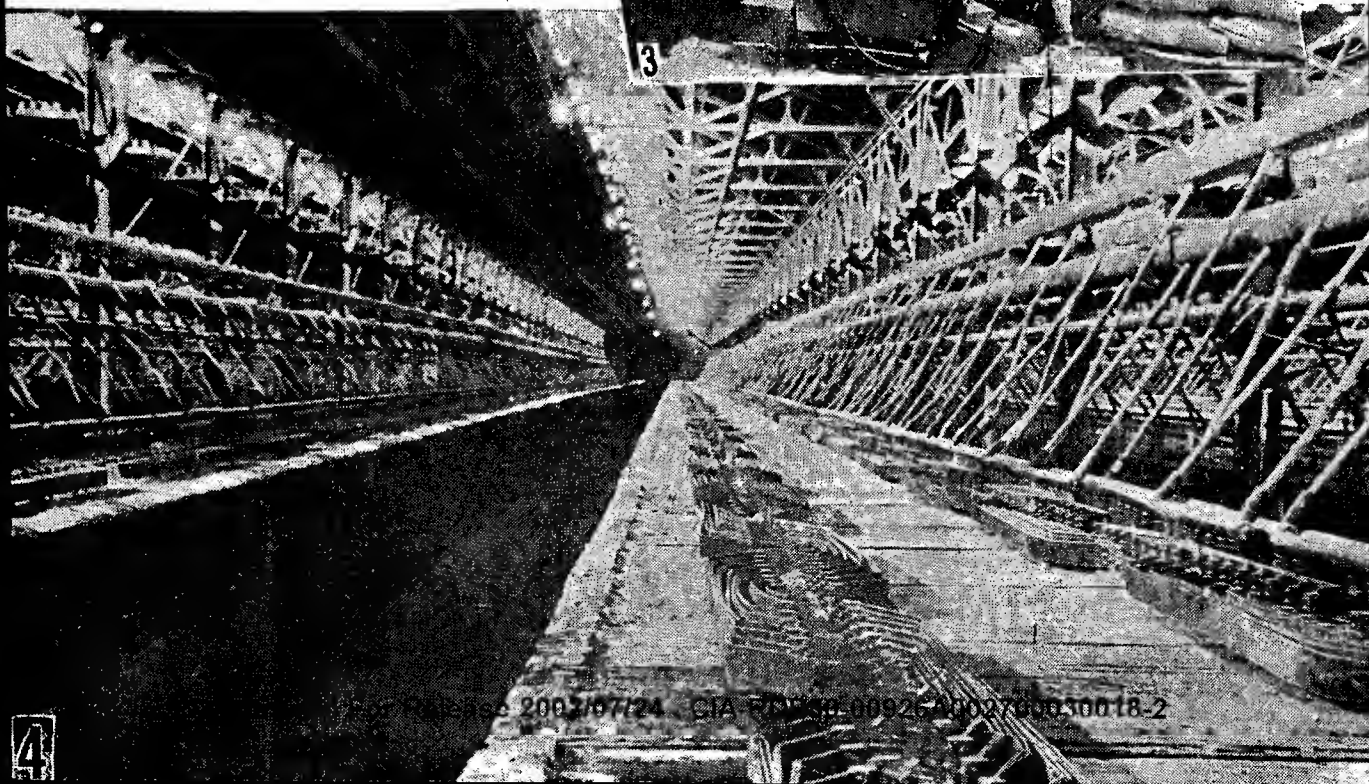


(1) An oil refinery established at Aoji to meet the demand of fuel and other kinds of oil.

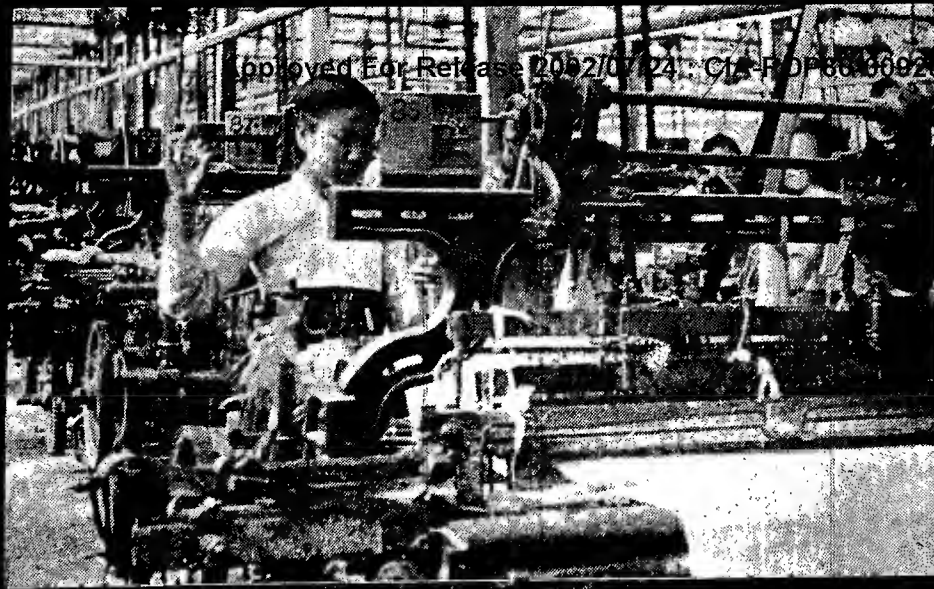
(2) The world-known Heungnam Fertilizer Plant.

(3) Fertilizer is being delivered.

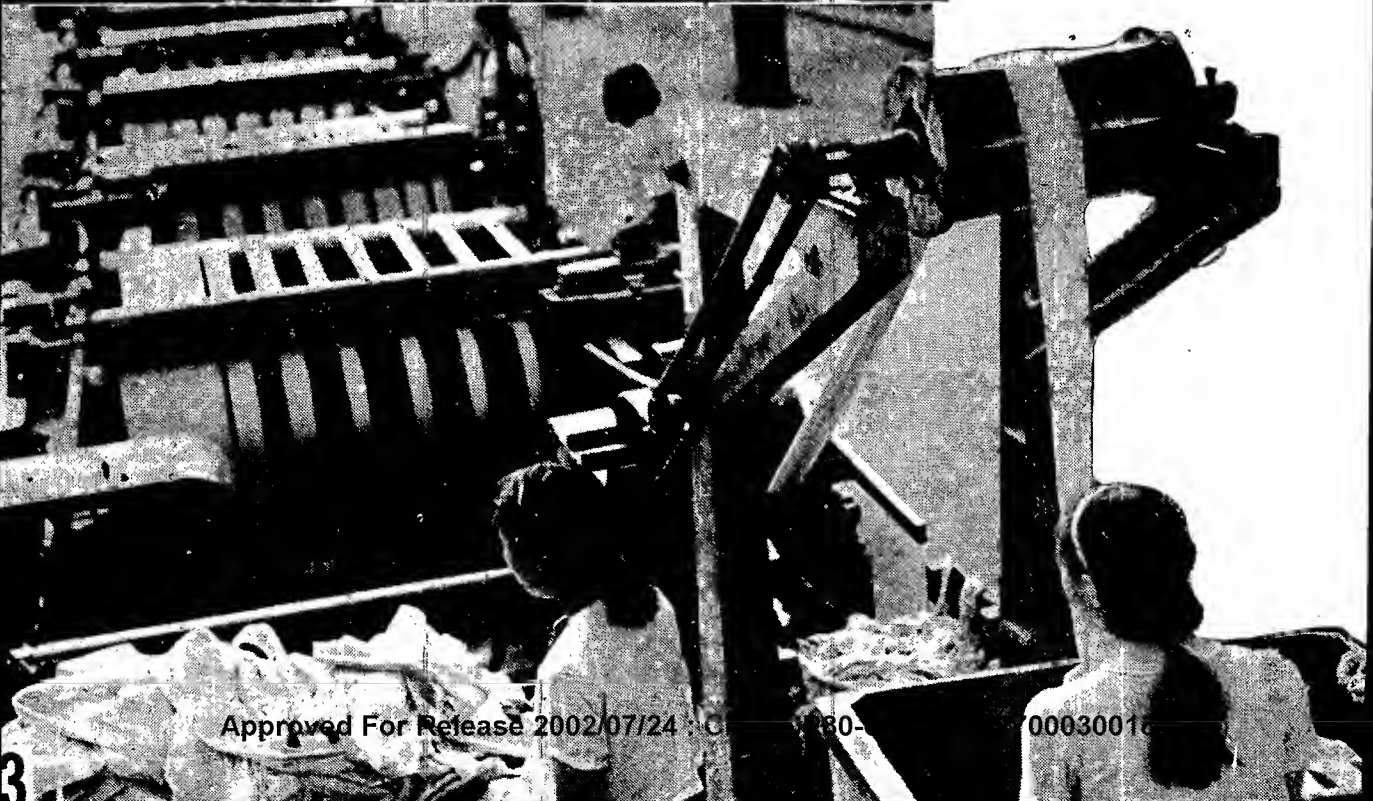
(4) The gas electric power generating room.



一、新義洲紡織廠
二、平壤人造絲工廠
三、平壤絹織廠
四、膠鞋工廠的成品
五、平壤膠鞋工場作業情形
六、黃海道沙里院紡織廠

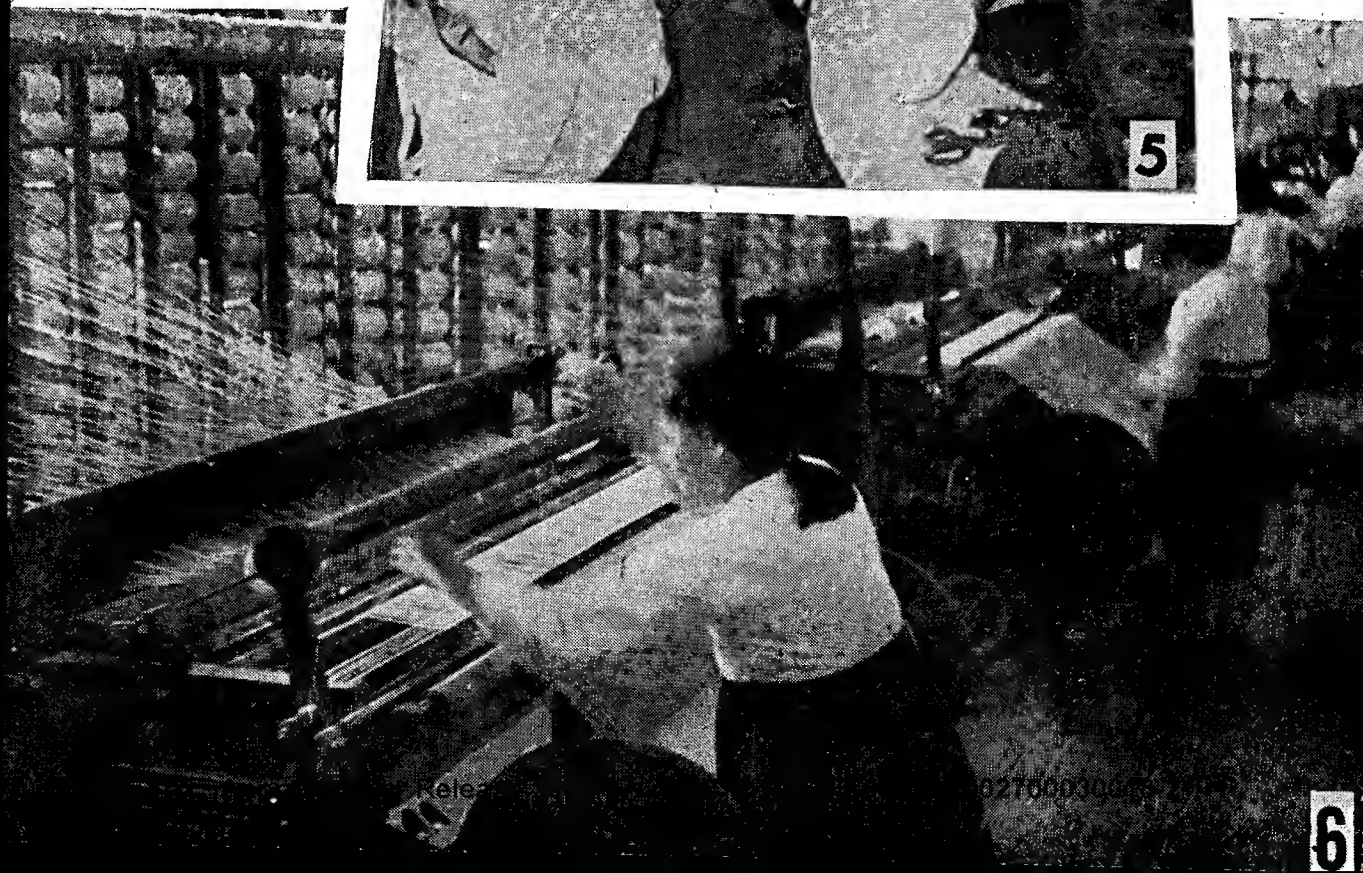


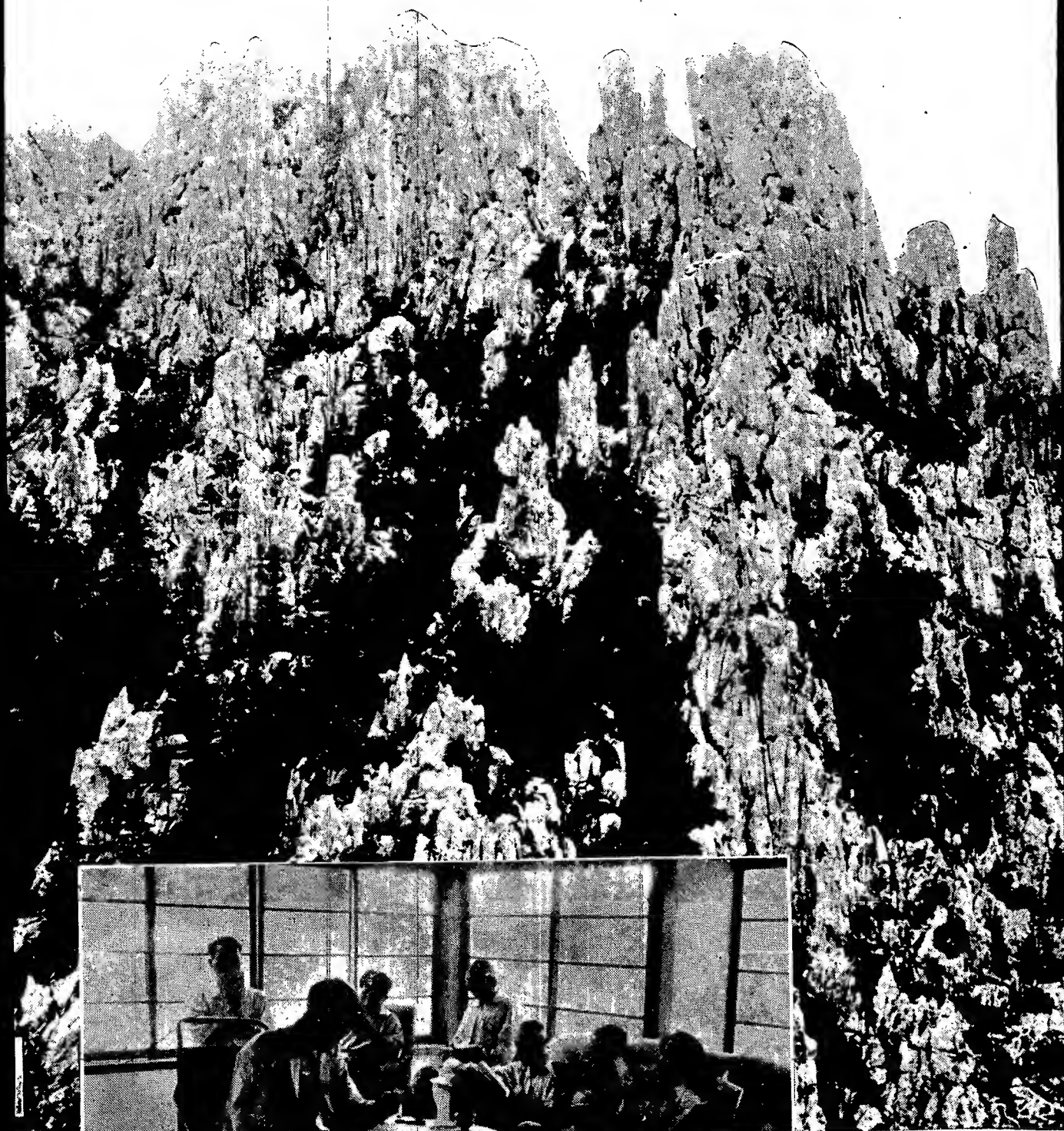
- (1) The Sinyeejoo Textile Mill.
- (2) The Pyengyang Artificial Silk Mill.
- (3) The Pyengyang Silk Mill.





- 4) Rubber shoes.
- 5) Rubber shoes are being manufactured at a plant in Pyengyang.
- 6) The Sariwan Tertile mill.





(一) 世界聞名的療養
勝地朝鮮金剛山
(二) 休養所裡的閱讀室

Social Insurance



In June 1946 the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea promulgated the Labour Law. The main points of this law consist of 8-hour work-day system, social insurance, indiscrimination of work and wage between male and female workers, abolition of child labour and reduction of working hours for those aged under sixteen.

The social insurance defined in the Labour Law is playing an important role in the life of the people in North Korea. The premium paid by the workers and government employees who participate in the social insurance occupies only one per cent of the wage they receive. The sharp increase of the insurance fund during the past three years (1947, 1948, 1949) proves how enthusiastic are the workers in this respect: 220,000,000 won in 1947; 260,000,000 won in 1948; 458,000,000 won in 1949. The number of participants in 1948 was 6,210,000 persons.

The Labour Law defines that the workers and government employees are allowed to have not more than six days of special furlough per year in accordance with national and religious customs, besides Sundays and national holidays (5 days).

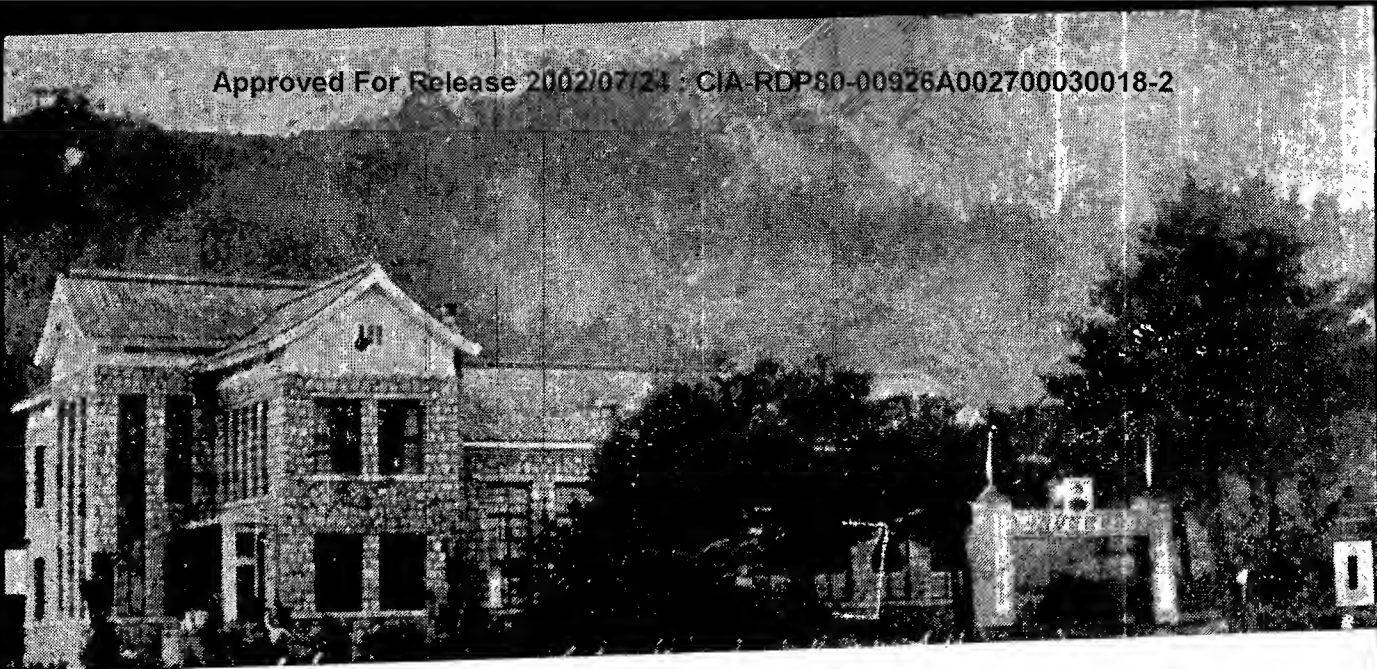
The Labour Law also defines that all the workers should have at least two weeks of regular vacation per year while children under 16 should have at least one month of vacation. Those workers engaged in dangerous industry are granted at least two weeks of supplementary furlough in addition to the regular vacation.

According to the figures published in 1948, the social insurance agency established 134 insurance hospitals, 70 people's hospitals, 10 red-cross hospitals, 7 sanatoriums and health resorts in 11 scenic districts, of which the world famous Diamond Mountain district alone provides 60 health resorts.

Thus every worker and government employee can enjoy free of charge two weeks or more of vacation per year at one of the resorts.

- (1) The world famous Diamond Mountain. There are sanatoriums and resorts.
- (2) Library at a resort.
- (3) A dentist is inspecting teeth for a worker at a social insurance hospital.

三) 社會保
險醫院爲
勞動者檢
驗牙齒



可依照常民族宗教，風習，每年規定六次以內的特別休息日。

此外勞動法令更規定一切工資勞動者每年最少有兩星期的定期休假。十六歲以下的童工最少一個月休假。對身體有害的危險的企業工人，除定期休假以外，最少還得再給兩星期的補充休假。

據一九四八年的統計，社會保險制度設立了保險醫院一三四處，人民病院七十處，紅十字病院二十處，療養院七處，和在十一個名勝地區設立了休養所。單是世界有名的金剛山一區就設立有六十多處的休養所。每一個參加社會保險的勞動者公務員，都可以免費到休養所去渡他們兩個星期或更多的定期休假。

(一) 金剛山上的休養所

(二) 下棋行樂



(三) 休養所新成溫泉

(四) 在休養中的勞動者彈奏音樂

(1) A resort in the Diamond Mountain.

(2) Vacationers are playing chess.

(3) Sinsung Hot Water Spring.

(4) Workers playing music while vacationing.

3

去保險制度

一九四六年六月北鮮臨時人民委員會頒佈了勞動法令。勞動法令的中心是確立八小時勞動制，社會保險制，男女同工同酬，禁止童工和縮短十六歲以下的少年勞動時間。

勞動法令中的社會保險制度的施行北朝鮮人民的生活中是一件大事。參加社會保險的勞動者及公務員所付的保險費僅佔全工資的百分之一。根據一九四七——四八——四九這三年的社會保險基金遞增的情形可以看出勞動者對於社會保險的熱心。四七年是二億二千萬元，四八年是二億六千萬，四九年是四億五千八百萬元。參加保險的勞動者和公務員，一九四八年統計就達六百二十一萬人。

勞動法令規定勞動者公務員每年除星期例



強大的人民軍

「爲着我們祖國成爲完全自主獨立的國家，保衛我祖國與人民，不能夠叫任何的仇敵侵略我祖國與人民必須具有人民的軍隊。」——金日成將軍

「爲保衛朝鮮民主主義人民共和國，組織朝鮮人民軍隊，朝鮮人民軍隊的使命是在擁護祖國的自主權及人民的自由。」——憲法第百條。」「公民要保衛祖國，保衛祖國是公民最高任務，同時是最大的光榮。」——憲法第二十八條。



- (1) Military parade reviewed by General Kim Il-sung and his cabinet members.
- (2) A tank unit of the People's Army.
- (3) The review is announced by clarions.





- (一) 金日成將軍與內閣各首長機關軍隊行列
- (二) 人民軍坦克車隊
- (三) 號手吹奏出檢閱號聲



PEOPLE'S ARMY

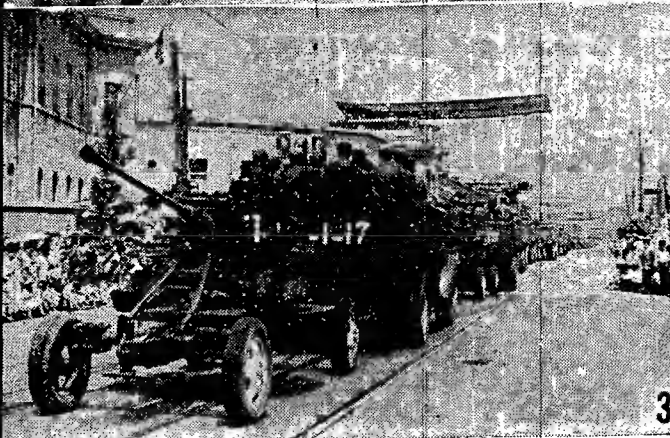
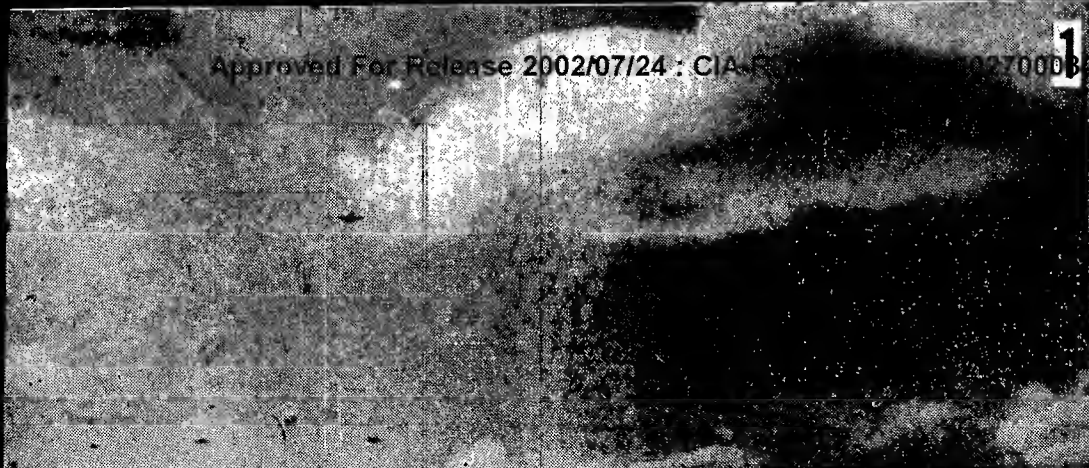
"In order to make our Fatherland completely independent, to protect our Fatherland and people, and to prevent all the enemies who might invade our Fatherland, the people must have their own army." (Quoted from a speech by General Kim Il-sung.)

"A people's army of Korea should be organized in order to protect the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The task of the people's army of Korea consists of protecting the national sovereignty and the freedom of the people." "The citizens should protect the Fatherland, and the protection of the Fatherland is the highest duty and honour of the citizens." (Quoted from the Constitution.)

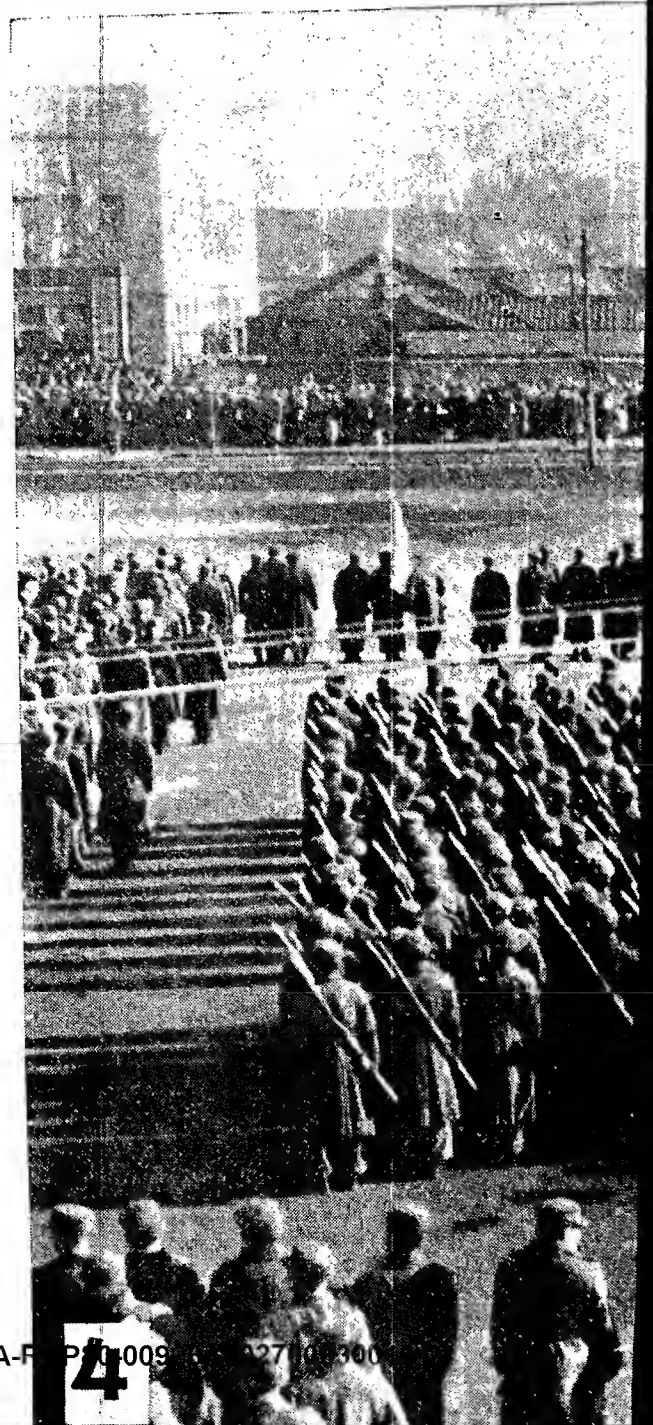


1

- (一) 排着隊形飛翔的空軍機隊
- (二) 步伐整齊精神旺盛的人民軍
- (三) 炮兵隊的行列
- (四) 人民軍的强大陣容



- (1) An air force demonstration.
- (2) The People's Army marches on in perfect morale and discipline.
- (3) The parade of the People's Army.
- (4) Powerful aspects of the People's Army.



4

備度術鋼質爲正躍日
因的：鐵和它的強開
此軍政軍朝似朝精的朝人朝化在始朝
朝隊鮮治事鮮的鮮神發鮮民鮮的過建鮮
鮮。人警政人紀人的展人軍人發的去立人
鮮。民覺治民律民協與民隊民展的的民
人軍軍知軍的軍助強真。軍。兩。軍。是。一
軍是軍識是軍是具化正愛擁護人民利益的眞
軍具有一高度的組織，高度的戰門技
軍足。具有一高度的組織，高
以。具有一高度的組織，高
粉。具有一高度的組織，高
碎。具有一高度的組織，高
一。具有一高度的組織，高
切。具有一高度的組織，高
侵。具有一高度的組織，高
犯。具有一高度的組織，高



The People's Army of Korea was born on Feb. 8, 1948. It has been developed by leaps and bounds during the past two years. It is an army belonging to the people which protects the interests of the people. The Korean people are supporting their army by rendering them material and spiritual assistance. The People's Army of Korea is in possession of high combat technique, of rich military and political knowledge; it is well organized and imbued with high political vigilance. It is an army fully equipped with all modern military sciences. Therefore, the People's Army of Korea is strong enough to destroy all the enemies who dare infringe the sovereignty and interests of the People's Republic.





(1) Mobile troops of the People's Army. (2) The Marine Corps. (3) The Marine Corps.





(一)人民的快速部隊 (二)人民海軍陸戰隊 (三)人民軍海軍陸戰隊

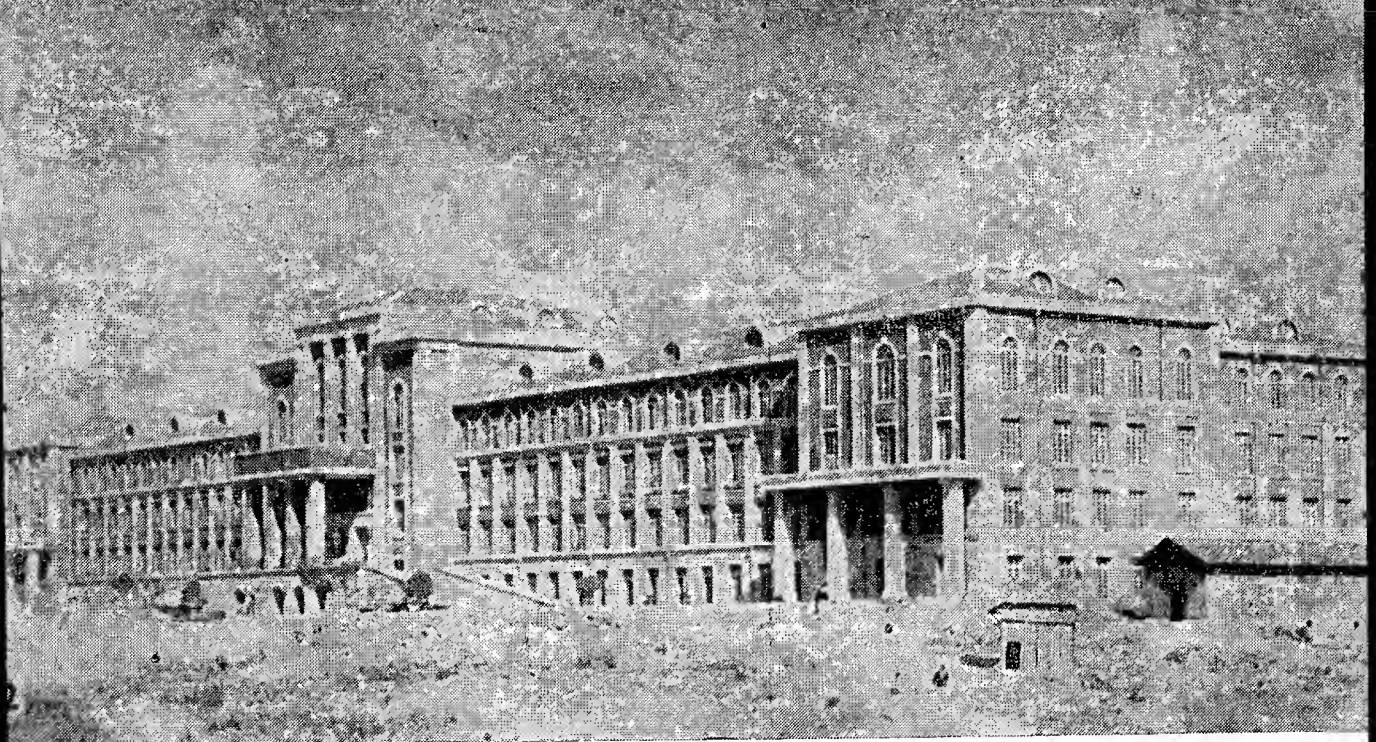




- (一) 萬景台學園——革命先烈遺
族學校的金日成銅像
- (二) 金日成大學的校舍
- (三) 風景優美的萬景台學園

Achievements In Culture And Education

The development of education and culture is one of the most important items in the plan of the construction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In the fiscal year of 1949 the expenditure for cultural undertakings occupied 19.3% of the total annual budget of the state. It is second to the expenditure for the development of the people's economy (40.9%). Before the Liberation there were in North Korea about 2,300,000 illiterates. The People's Committee of North Korea started to eliminate this shameful phenomena by opening day and night schools for adults, and by implementing compulsory education. Thus even old women were given education. As a result, already in 1947 ninety per cent of illiterates were eliminated (2,100,000 remaining 200,000).



- (1) The statue erected in front of the Man Gyung Dai Academy—established for the surviving children of the sacrificed revolutionaries.
- (2) The Kim Il-sung University.
- (3) The Man Gyung Dai Academy and its beautiful surroundings.

appeared completely in 1948.

In 1942 there were in North Korea only 1,008 primary schools and 43 middle schools. According to the figures published in 1948, the number of primary schools increased to 3,206 while that of middle schools increased to 725. Under the Japanese rule there had been a single university in North Korea. At present, already universities and colleges are functioning in North Korea.

The social educational institutions which never existed in North Korea during the Japanese rule have been established on a large scale. Clubs and propaganda centers established up to 1948 numbered 13,300. The number of libraries and theatres surpassed the mark as compared with 7 and respectively in the past.





據一九四二年全北朝鮮僅有小學一千零八間，中學四十三間。一九四八年的統計，小學已增至三千二百零六間，中學已增至七百二十五間了。日帝時代全北朝鮮沒有一間大學，現在北鮮已有大學和專科大學十三間了。同時日帝時代所沒有的社會教育機關，解放後北鮮也大量的創立。俱樂部 and 宣傳室在一九四八年就設立了一萬三千三百餘所。圖書館從前僅有七所，現在已有一百餘所，從前劇場僅有七十六所，現在已有一百多所了。

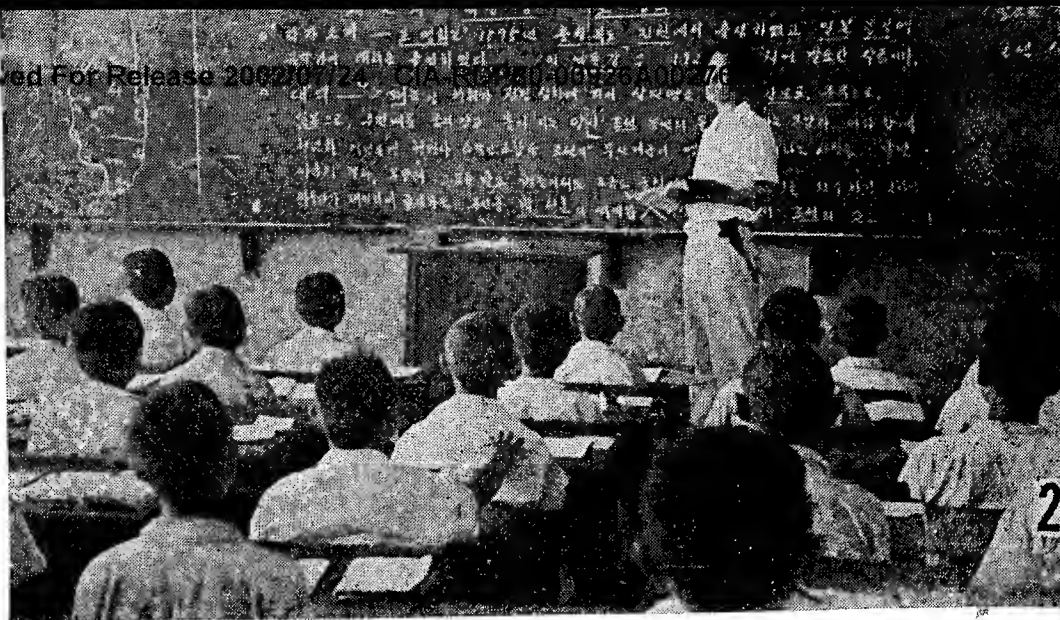
- (1) Students of Kim Il-sung University are visiting a textile mill.
- (2) Pupils of a people's school in class.
- (3) Students of the Man Gyung Dai Academy.
- (4) Students in a class-room at the Kim Il-sung

- University.
- (5) Extra-curricula activities by students of the Kim Il-sung University.
- (6) Girl students are playing volley-ball.
- (7) Students are playing football.



文化教育的成長

發展文化教育，是朝鮮民主主義人民共和國的建設計劃中的重要項目。一九四九年的國家支出總預算，社會文化事業支出預算為總預算的百分之十九・三，其數量之巨僅次於發展人民經濟支出（百分之四十・九）。解放以前北鮮共有文盲二百三十餘萬。北鮮人民委員會決心清除這種可耻的現象，在每一個角落都設立了成人學校和夜校，實施強迫教育，



- (一) 金日成大學學生參觀紡織廠
- (二) 人民學校學生上課情形
- (三) 萬景台學園學生
- (四) 金日成大學學生上課情形
- (五) 金日成大學學生課餘活動
- (六) 女生球隊賽排球
- (七) 學生比賽足球





- (1) A warm farewell to the students leaving for Soviet Russia.
- (2) Students of the Normal University.
- (3) Newspaper is subscribed by every family.
- (4) (5) The movement of social education is launched with various kinds of exhibitions.





3

- (一) 派赴蘇聯留學生離開時受歡
送情形
- (二) 教員大學的學生們
- (三) 每一個家庭都定閱報紙
- (四)(五) 推動社會教育舉辦各
樣的展覽會



15



婦女得到了解放

一九四六年七月，男女平等權法令公佈，婦女從封建壓迫和奴役中解放出來，「朝鮮民主女性同盟」擁有一百四十三萬盟員，最高人民會議的女性代議員佔有三十名，各級地方人民委員會的女性委員九千四百八十八名，審判官、檢察官和書記官有五百三十六名，在生產部門內有八千餘的技工，一千餘的優秀專門人材，在教育部門有五千多人擔任教學，校長，教員在專科以上受教育的女學生有八千餘人，女醫師和保健人員也有一千多人。



WOMEN ARE EMANCIPATED

The Law of Equality for Men and Women

promulgated in July 1946 emancipated women from the feudal oppression and servitude. The Korean Democratic Women's Union now have 1,430,000 members. Thirty three seats in the People's Supreme Council are occupied by women. 9,488 women are members of the people's committees of various levels. 536 women are working either as judges, prosecutors or court secretaries. In the industry there are 8,000 women skilled--labour and 1,000 technicians. In educational institutions 5,000 women are working as education inspectors, principals and teachers. In addition, there are 1,000 women doctors and nurses. About 8,000 girls are receiving higher education at present in North Korea.

- (1) The standard bearing girl students of the Kim Il-sung University.
- (2) Girl students are studying biology.
- (3) Pyongyang Girls' High School.
- (4) Women are taught to read and write at an adult school.



- (一) 金日成大學女生旗隊。
- (二) 研究生物學的女生。
- (三) 平壤女子高級中學。
- (四) 在成人學校的課室裏，有些婦女抱着孩子上課。

A BROAD BASIS of MASSES

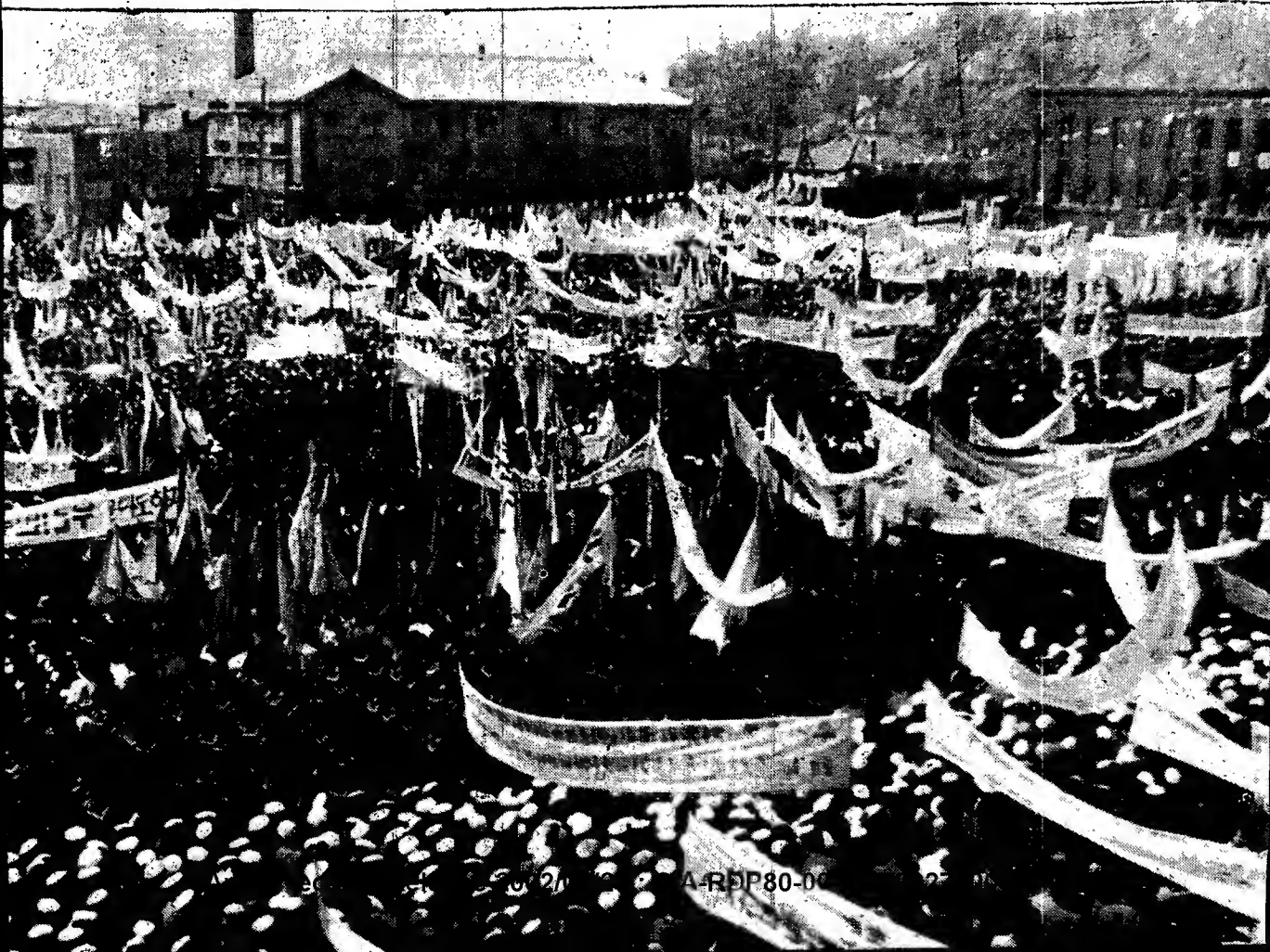
The sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea belongs to the people.

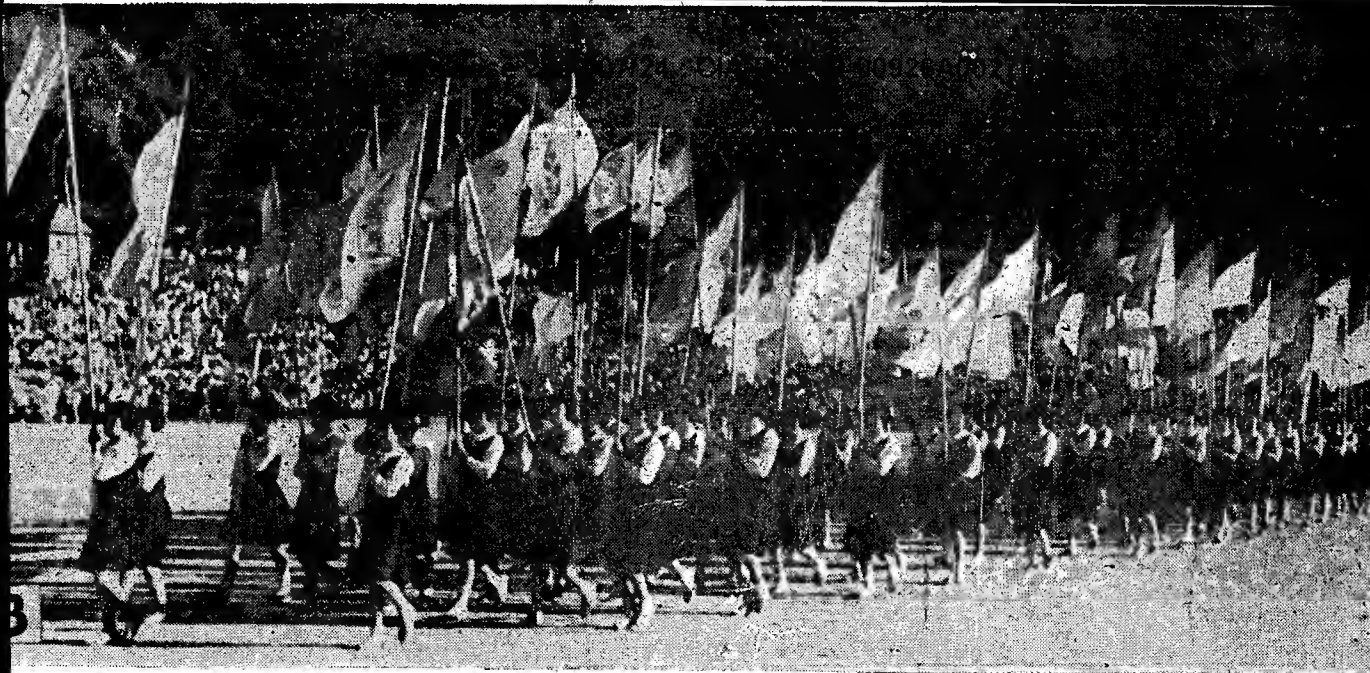
The people loves their Fatherland; they are united around their government; they support all the policies of their government.

The Korean people under the People's Government are enjoying all the rights governing the freedom of speech, press, association, gathering and demonstration.



- (1) The people are celebrating the inauguration of the Democratic People's Republic.
- (2) The nurses are on parade on the Liberation Day, Aug. 15, 1948.
- (3) Girl students' column participating in the March First Independence Movement Day, 1949.





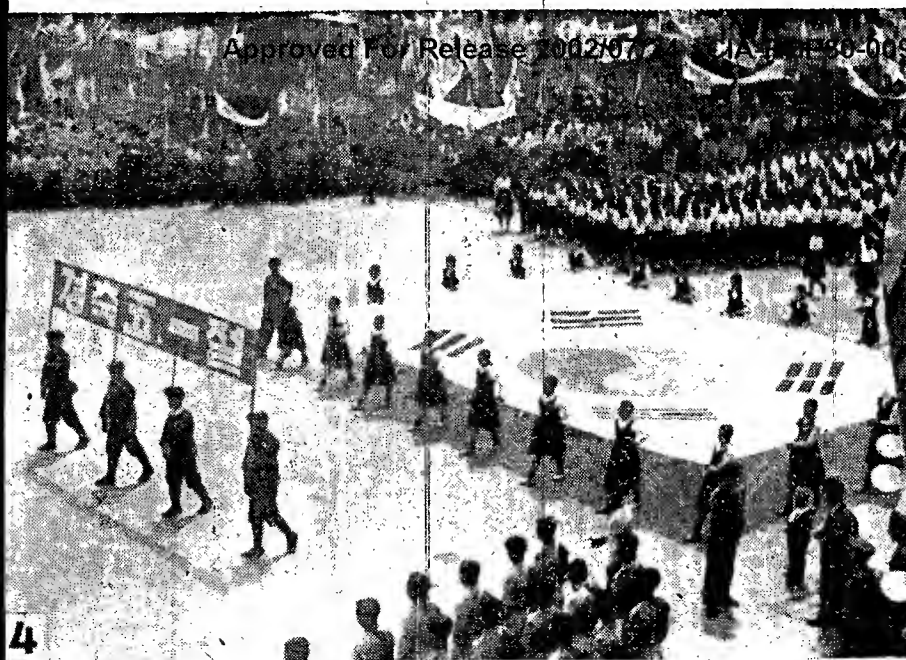
(4) May Day, 1948.

(6) Parade on May Day, 1949.

(5) May Day, 1948.

(7) May Day parade in 1948.





- (一)一九四八年群眾慶祝人民共和國成立大典
(二)一九四八年八一五解放紀念日護士隊伍
(三)一九四九年三月一日獨立運動紀念日女生行列
(四)一九四八年五一勞動節其時新的國旗尚未頒佈

- (五)一九四八年五一勞動節
(六)一九四九年五一勞動節遊行隊伍
(七)一九四八年五一勞動節遊行隊伍





廣大的群眾基礎

朝鮮民主主義人民共和國的主權屬於人民。
人民熱愛着祖國，團結在政府周圍，擁護政府的一切決策。
朝鮮人民享有言論，出版，結社，集會，群眾大會，遊行示威，及一切民主的權利。

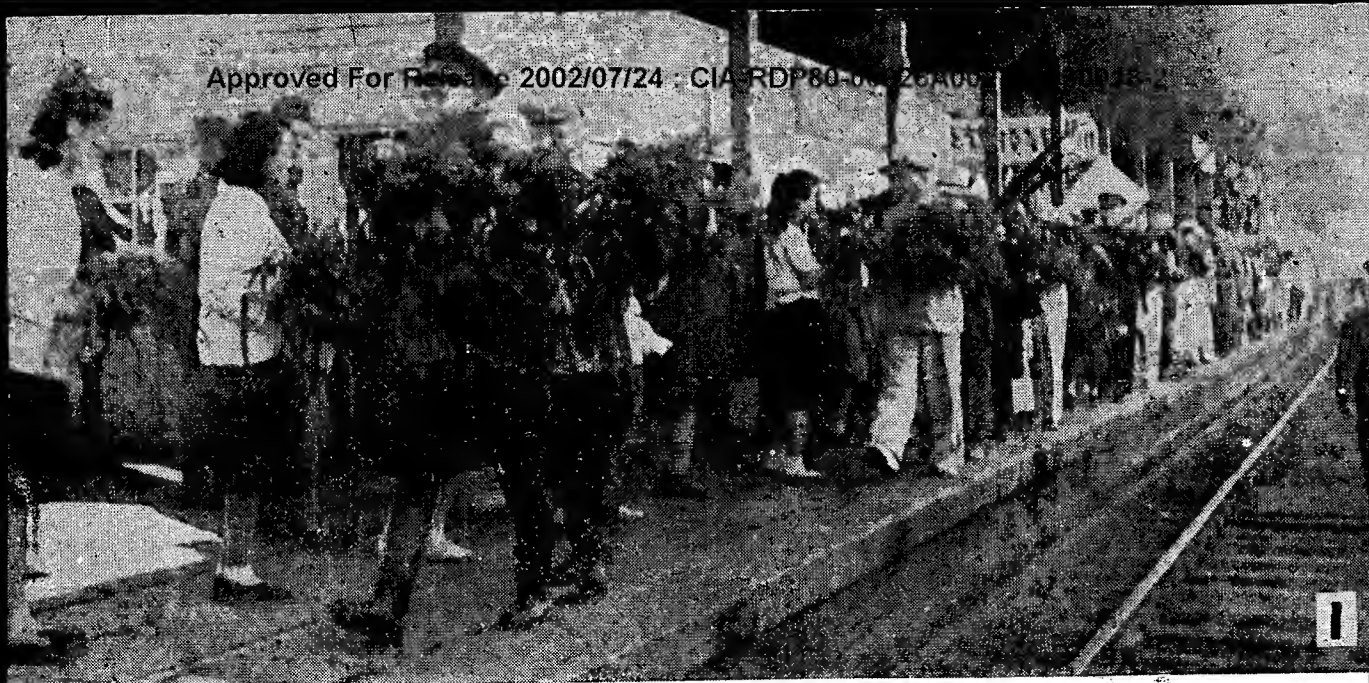




- (1) The glider exercise by youth.
- (2) An exhibition by girl students on the March First Day, 1948.
- (3) General Kim Il-sung awarding medals at the athletic meeting held on the March First Day, 1948.
- (4) Parade of the Democratic Youth League.
- (5) Girls' group dance demonstrated on the Liberation Day, Aug. 15, 1948.

- (一) 青年學習滑翔飛行
- (二) 一九四八年三一節紀念日女生的表演
- (三) 一九四八年五一節運動大會金日成將軍頒發優異獎
- (四) 民主主義青年同盟的遊行列車
- (五) 一九四八年八一五解放紀念日的女生舞蹈隊





- (1) The withdrawing Soviet troops entering the railway station platform.
(2) Flowers offered as farewell token to the Soviet troops.

- (3) Farewell bidding by mass organizations.
(4) Girl students presenting flowers.
(5) Girl students offering flowers.



- (一) 撤退蘇軍進入車站
(二) 民衆獻花歡送
(三) 歡送的民衆團體
(四) 獻花的女學生
(五) 女生獻花時的情形



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